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Argentines Report Falklands Cease-Fire

Thatcher Tells Commons 'White Flags Are Flying Over Port Stanley'

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BUENOS AIRES — The Argentine military command said Monday that a "de facto cease-fire" had halted fierce fighting between Argentine and British forces on the outskirts of the Falkland Islands' capital, Stanley, and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain said talks were in progress on an Argentine surrender.

The command said Gen. Mario Benjamin Menéndez, the Argentine governor of the islands, met with the British field commander, Maj. Gen. Jeremy Moore, at 4 p.m. local time (1900 GMT).

Mrs. Thatcher told a jubilant House of Commons that "white flags are flying over Port Stanley." She said that "large numbers of Argentinian soldiers threw down their weapons" after British troops fought their way to the outskirts of the Falklands capital.

"Our troops have been ordered not to fire except in self-defense," she added.

Argentine Announcement

The Argentine command, referring to the besieged capital, said, "At this moment, in the zone of Puerto Argentino, there is a de facto cease-fire, not concerted by either side."

Military sources in Buenos Aires said the cease-fire would last until 10 a.m. local time Tuesday, to allow Gen. Menéndez time to fly to Buenos Aires to meet with the ruling military junta.

The sources said Gen. Menéndez would tell the three-man junta the terms of his conversation with the British commander.

Mrs. Thatcher said the talks on a surrender were being conducted by Gen. Menéndez and the British deputy commander, Brigadier Charles John Waters.

Mrs. Thatcher told a jubilant House of Commons that "white flags are flying over Port Stanley."

"After successful attacks last night, Gen. Moore decided to press forward. The Argentinians retreated. Our forces reached the outskirts of Port Stanley. Large numbers of Argentinian soldiers threw down their weapons." She said British troops had been ordered not to fire except in self-defense.

"Talks are now in progress between General Menéndez and our deputy commander, Brigadier Waters, about the surrender of the Argentine forces on East and West Falkland. I will report further to the House tomorrow."

Members of Parliament greeted her announcement with loud applause.

British officers said Argentine troops were in "full retreat" Monday, fleeing a relentless British assault and pulling in from their horseshoe-shaped defense line back to Stanley.

Minutes before, the military command had reported intense fighting as British troops had moved into the outskirts of Stanley.

In Washington, Pentagon sources said that Argentine forces "are in the process of surrendering." The sources, who declined to be identified, said a cease-fire was being arranged.

Another source said a cease-fire was "getting into place," probably as a preliminary to a surrender. He said "various elements" were arranging the cease-fire, but he did not elaborate.

Surrender Not Mentioned

The account of the U.S. intelligence sources followed a British Broadcasting Corp. report that the two commanders had agreed on a cease-fire. But that report made no mention of an Argentine surrender.

The Argentine command said earlier Monday that British forces pushed within two miles (3.2 kilometers) of Stanley, reaching "key positions" of the Argentine defense.

Government sources said the Argentine president, Lt. Gen. Leopoldo Galtieri, was preparing to address the nation on television and radio later Monday.

Hills Captured

Britain said its troops stormed and captured the last two strategic hills outside Stanley in heavy fighting, precipitating a retreat of Argentine forces.

"Last night, British forces pressed forward from positions on high ground surrounding Port Stanley," Defense Secretary John Nott said in a statement.

"From their new positions, our forces can see large numbers of Argentine soldiers retreating and streaming back into Port Stanley. Our forces are moving forward to exploit their success," he said.

British troops secured key positions on Tumbledown Mountain and Mount Williams, two to three miles southwest of Stanley, as well as on Wireless Ridge to the northwest, Mr. Nott said.

The Argentine command admitted that Tumbledown Mountain and Wireless Ridge had been captured by the British.

That represented an apparently decisive consolidation of the dominant position British forces have had since taking high ground overlooking the capital early this month.

The Argentine forces, cut off from outside support except for some deadly, effective air attacks by fighter jets based on the mainlands, apparently have been unable to mount a strong defense.

British Defense Ministry officials estimate there are about 7,000 Argentine troops manning defenses in and around Stanley. However, some reports filed through military censors by British correspondents on the islands have put the strength of the Argentine garrison at up to 10,000 men.

Britain has about 9,000 men in the islands.

Zone for Civilians

As many as 600 civilians are now believed to have been caught up in the fighting over Stanley. The British government had said there were only 250 Falklanders still in the capital, and expressed surprise at the larger figure advanced Monday by the International Red Cross.

A Red Cross spokesman in Geneva said that Britain and Argentina had agreed to establish a neutral zone for civilians in a one-block area around the town's stone church. Most homes on the island are of frame construction, but the cathedral is built of stone.

Two Falklanders apparently were killed in Stanley in a weekend naval bombardment. The capital has been under fire from British ships at sea and artillery on land.

The Red Cross spokesman said disarmed, wounded soldiers of both sides also would be admitted to the demilitarized zone.

'Push On'

Prime Minister Thatcher had said earlier Monday, following a meeting with her war Cabinet: "We've made the advance. The push is on."

The comment followed a confident statement Sunday by Mr. Nott, the defense minister, that "there is still some way to go, but the outcome is not in doubt."

The Falklands were seized April 2 by Argentine troops after lengthy negotiations between the two countries over the islands' future had stalled. Britain has ruled the Falklands for 149 years.

Britain said earlier Monday that there was nothing new in an Argentine message to Pope John Paul II that included an offer of an immediate cease-fire in the Falklands followed by a mutual withdrawal of troops.

"There appears to be nothing new in this," a Foreign Office spokesman said. "As has been made clear on a number of occasions, the requirement is for an Argentine withdrawal."

Argentina's president, Gen. Galtieri, said in the message to the pope that his country was ready to accept an immediate cease-fire followed by a swift and mutual withdrawal of forces.

Gen. Galtieri's message did not seek papal mediation and appeared to be a response to the calls for peace made by the pope, who returned to Rome on Sunday after a 32-hour visit to Argentina.

The underestimate of the number of civilians who remained in Stanley, which has a peacetime population of about 900, raised questions about the accuracy of British intelligence.

'A Few Dirty Puffs'

Sir Walter Walker, a retired general, was quoted in the Evening Standard newspaper as saying British intelligence was appallingly inaccurate in making the original assessment.

Max Hastings, an Evening Standard reporter traveling with a Royal Marine unit, said in a dispatch, "Only a few dirty puffs of shell smoke showed that the Argentines were still continuing the war. No one here expects them to be doing so for very much longer."

Enemy Gains

The military command in Buenos Aires, in an uncharacteristic announcement of enemy gains, said British forces overran Mount Tumbledown and Wireless Ridge, and that "the fighting has become generalized ... with the intervention of infantry and artillery from both sides."

It said the British offensive, which had been stalled since Saturday's initial assault, resumed Sunday night under clear skies "on three points of the combat front, using a great amount of material."

The command said Argentine planes damaged British vehicles and helicopters in strafing runs over ground forces and that artillery fire achieved "evident results" against the attackers.

Encirclement of Beirut Is Complete; Arafat Says Guerrillas Will Fight On

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIRUT — Israeli forces appeared Monday to have surrounded the leadership and several thousand guerrillas of the Palestine Liberation Organization in a 10-square-mile (26-square-kilometer) area of West Beirut, but Israeli leaders said they did not intend to press their attack into the city.

Israeli armored units made friendly contact with Lebanese Christian militiamen holding East Beirut, in effect sealing off the Palestinian leadership in the Moslem western part of the city. The Israelis remained poised in the Christian villages on the hills above Beirut.

All exits from the city by land, sea and air were controlled by Israeli forces. The highways to Syria were blocked and Israeli gunboats turned back all ships trying to sail out of the harbor.

The leader of the PLO, Yasser Arafat, was said by Palestinian officials to be in West Beirut directing the defense by the guerrillas. "There is no power on earth that can force us to lay down our arms," Mr. Arafat said during a tour of guerrilla positions in Beirut.

George Habash, leader of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, vowed to turn Beirut into "a new Stalingrad," a reference to the Soviet defense of Stalingrad against Nazi armies in World War II.

By sundown the guns were virtually silent around Beirut.

Israeli Foreign Ministry officials said Palestinians guerrillas appealed twice for a cease-fire Monday, but Israel said it would agree only when guerrilla fire stopped entirely. The appeals were made through Egypt, said the officials, who declined to be identified.

Prime Minister Menachem Begin was quoted as saying Israel would not try to conquer Beirut. But Defense Minister Ariel Sharon strongly indicated his troops might get orders to hunt down PLO leaders at their headquarters inside the Lebanese capital and "deal them a near-mortal blow."

The Lebanese police announced Monday that almost 10,000 persons had been killed since the start of the invasion June 4. The announcement said 9,583 persons were known to have been killed and another 16,608 injured. There was no breakdown between military and civilian or between Lebanese and Palestinian casualties.

The Israeli Army refused to divulge latest its casualty figures. The last official toll put the number of dead at 108, but it is now believed to exceed 130.

The Lebanese president, Elias Sarkis, formed a six-member National Salvation Board among the leaders of Lebanon's rival military and political factions to deal with the Israeli occupation.

The National Salvation Board appeared to be an attempt to cope with the enormous problems caused by the Israeli invasion, bringing together for the first time since the 1975-76 civil war leaders of the major leftist and rightist political groups and representatives of the country's main religious sects.

But it was not immediately certain that all the members nominated would respond. The Shiite leader, Nabih Berri, said that the first he had heard of his appointment was on the radio, and he declined further comment.

The first meeting of the new commission was set in the presidential palace just above the hill village of Baabda, where hundreds of Israeli troops with tanks and armored personnel carriers set up headquarters Sunday night.

Military experts say that the Israelis are reluctant to fight in Beirut because of the heavy casualties they would incur in street-to-street fighting. But they said the Israelis were probably also unwilling

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

United Press International

Israeli soldiers pointed toward the Lebanese presidential palace in Baabda, outside Beirut, on Monday.

Moscow Says Invasion of Lebanon Threatens Soviet Interests, Demands Israeli Withdrawal

By Dusko Doder
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — The Soviet government bluntly warned Israel Monday that the current Israeli invasion of Lebanon was affecting Soviet interests in the Middle East and demanded a withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon.

"The Soviet Union takes the Arab side not in words but in deeds and is pressing to get the aggressor out of Lebanon," a Soviet government statement said. "The current Israeli policymakers should not forget that the Middle East is an area lying in close proximity to the southern borders of the Soviet Union and that developments there are bound to affect the interests of the U.S.S.R. We are warning Israel about this."

The Israeli invasion, the statement said, has turned the Middle East into "an even more dangerous center of international tension."

"The Soviet government demands that this brazen aggression be stopped," the statement said, accusing Israel of "perpetrating a criminal act of genocide" and of "actually exterminating Palestinians."

Moscow, however, underscored its willingness to "do everything depending on it for a stable peace to be established in that area." But the tone of the statement was much sharper than previous official pronouncements on the current Lebanese crisis and appeared to reflect mounting concerns over Israeli actions during the past 48 hours.

A series of Tass dispatches immediately preceding the government statement Monday spoke about the possibility of a broader armed conflict and for the first time criticized "Arab states" for "observing indifferently the destruction of the Palestinians in Lebanon" by "Israeli fascists."

Tass said that the Israelis were "following in the footsteps of Hitler's Nazis, believing that the end justifies the means." It described as "brazen" a demand by Prime Minister Menachem Begin for the creation of a 25-mile (40-kilometer) security zone along the Israeli-Lebanese border.

The government statement expressed concern for the alleged threat to Lebanon's independence. Charging collusion between Israel and the United States, it said "the design to split up Lebanon and deploy on the captured Lebanese soil the so-called multilateral forces, the backbone of which would be formed by American troops, is becoming ever more evident."

Despite the blunt warning to Israel that Moscow's political and security interests are affected by the invasion, the government statement did not specify any retaliatory actions. Diplomatic observers,

(Continued on Page 2, Col.6)

Fahd Meets Mubarak in Saudi Arabia

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

RIYADH — King Fahd met Monday with President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt in the royal palace as Saudi princes, military leaders and desert tribesmen pledged loyalty to their new ruler, the state-run radio said.

It was the first meeting between the leaders of Egypt and Saudi Arabia since the Saudis led 17 Arab nations in breaking ties with Egypt to protest its 1979 peace treaty with Israel. The Saudi radio gave no details of the meeting, but Cairo's Middle East News Agency said it lasted 75 minutes and was friendly.

Mr. Mubarak's visit, made despite the lack of diplomatic relations, underlined the importance that Egypt attaches to reconciliation with Saudi Arabia.

In 15 cities across the kingdom, thousands of Saudis swore allegiance to King Fahd, who became the fifth monarch of Saudi Arabia in a smooth transition. King Khaled, who died of a heart attack Sunday at 69, was buried before sunset the same day, in keeping with Moslem custom. At a cemetery outside Riyadh, his body, wrapped in the traditional Arab robe and placed on a carpeted wooden panel, was lowered into a simple grave that the desert wind will eventually obliterate.

Prince Fahd, 59, was declared king after immediately after King Khaled's death; the new monarch's half brother Prince Abdallah, 58, commander of the Saudi National Guard, replaced him as crown prince.

King Fahd and Mr. Mubarak met 15 minutes after the Egyptian president landed in Riyadh to join several other Arab leaders who had gathered to express sorrow at King Khaled's death.

Since Mr. Mubarak became president of Egypt after the assassination of Anwar Sadat last October, there have been indications of improved relations with Saudi Arabia and rapprochement with other Arab nations outside the hard-line camp led by Syria.

There were indications that the trips to Riyadh by Arab leaders might be used for informal talks on the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the Iranian-Iraqi war.

Israeli Military Success in Lebanon Drives PLO and Allies Into Corner

By Thomas L. Friedman
New York Times Service

BEIRUT — The Israeli invasion of Lebanon has recast the balance of power in this corner of the world and created a whole new set of relationships involving Israel, Syria, Lebanon and the Palestine Liberation Organization.

With Israeli forces in Beirut and the Israeli Army in control of roughly a fourth of Lebanon's territory, the full political impact of the fighting can now begin to be assessed.

Tensions have already surfaced between the PLO and Syria. The Syrians have lost a dominant role in Lebanon. The Soviet Union's clients in the region have been weakened.

Although the leaders of the PLO have apparently not been captured or killed, damage to the organization should not be underestimated.

Southern Lebanon, the PLO's only independent base of military operations — excluding isolated pockets in Sidon, Tyre and Damour — is occupied by the Israelis. The PLO has been driven all the way back to West Beirut, well out of striking distance of Israel.

This presents the PLO with serious problems. The guerrillas could attempt to continue operations out of West Beirut, harassing the Israeli occupation forces. But that would expose Beirut to continual Israeli bombardment.

Moreover, the government of President Elias Sarkis is now eager to get its fragile but still functioning army into West Beirut to fill the void left by a nearly total withdrawal of Syrian forces.

Probably the most frequent topic of conversation among the predominantly Moslem inhabitants of West Beirut on Sunday was whether the Lebanese Army would finally free the area from the six years of lawlessness presided over by the Syrians and various private militias that operated with Syria's tacit approval.

If the Lebanese Army does come in, there will be tremendous pressure on the PLO to maintain a low profile as a military force.

Chairman Yasser Arafat's alternative may be to move the PLO military headquarters to Damascus. That appears to be one of Israel's primary objectives.

Ever since a war of attrition in 1974 between Israel and Syria in the Golan Heights, the government of President Hafez al-Assad has refused to allow the PLO to carry out raids against Israel from Syrian territory. If Israel can drive the PLO into Syria's grip, it could severely constrict the guerrillas'

NEWS ANALYSIS

room for maneuver while at the same time holding Syria responsible for any guerrilla attacks.

Tensions between the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Syrian government are already boiling. On Saturday, Khaled Hassan, key political adviser to Mr. Arafat, issued a statement criticizing the Syrians for agreeing to a cease-fire, charging that they had "fallen into an Israeli trap."

It was noted in Beirut that when Syria declared a cease-fire Friday, the PLO artillery behind Syrian lines in the Bekaa Valley went silent, even though PLO forces elsewhere were still fighting.

It is widely believed here that whatever the PLO decides, Jordan will come under increasing pressure to open its frontier for guerrilla raids into Israel.

For the time being, however, the PLO is going to be engaged in a recovery operation. It still has 6,000 gunmen in the Beirut area and probably the same number in Tripoli. Its political leadership has survived and its international standing is intact. While the task of rebuilding will not be easy, one should never underestimate the political skills of Mr. Arafat in operating with his back to the wall.

The Soviet position in the Middle East also appears to have been undermined to some extent by the events in Lebanon. Syria and the PLO, Moscow's two most important Middle East clients, have been hurt badly by the Israeli invasion.

It is understood that Mr. Arafat sent a note to the Kremlin leaders telling them basically to "put up or shut up" before they became actively involved.

As for Syria, the war it fought with Israel in Lebanon was not to protect the PLO but rather to preserve its own position of predominance in Lebanon. While the Israelis battled the guerrillas to drive them from the border area, they engaged the Syrians in an effort to eliminate them as a military-political factor in Lebanon.

It is now the Israelis, along with their Christian allies in East Beirut, who will have the decisive voice in Lebanese politics.

But for that, the Israelis have paid a high price in lives, and they will continue to pay. While Israel waits for a diplomatic solution that will enable it to withdraw while keeping its military gains, the Palestinian guerrillas have vowed to "keep the ground under the Israeli Army's feet very hot."

In the end, the Israelis may learn, as the Syrians did, that the Lebanese are an extremely independent-minded people and virtually impossible to rule.

Camp David Peace Effort Delayed, Haig Says

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. said Monday that plans to resume the Camp David process for the Middle East, including Palestinian autonomy negotiations, will be put off because of Israel's invasion of Lebanon.

"Clearly with the situation in Lebanon and the associated uncertainties, and until that situation has been clarified, it would be difficult to go on with the peace process as such and the autonomy talks in particular," Mr. Haig told reporters.

Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali of Egypt, who met with Mr. Haig, said he also believed that "some time has to pass before overcoming the difficulties which arose in the past month."

Blow to Peace Seen

The remarks of both officials indicated that Israel's invasion has dealt a serious blow to the peace process established by the 1978 Camp David accords reached by Egypt, Israel and the United States.

The Reagan administration had been trying to achieve a prompt resumption of the negotiations aimed at giving autonomy to the 1.3 million Palestinians in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

The negotiations, which have been stalled during most of President Reagan's time in office, are the next remaining hurdle that must be cleared under the Camp David process. Until Israel's invasion of Lebanon, the latest difficulty had been the choice of a meeting site.

Asked how long the delay in the negotiations might be, Mr. Haig said it depends on "how long will a resolution in Lebanon be in the making. We hope not too long."

Nevertheless, Mr. Haig said he hopes the outcome of the Lebanese crisis can serve as a "catalyst for facilitating progress in the peace process, rather than an obstacle."

Long-Term Solution Sought

On Sunday, Mr. Haig said that the United States will seek the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon as part of a long-term solution in which Syrian and all other foreign troops would also be pulled out.

Other Reagan administration officials said that Washington was determined to translate the situation created by the Israeli military invasion into a lasting solution in which the powers of the fragmented central Lebanese government would be greatly strengthened.

Some senior Israeli officials have said they would like the United States to send troops as part of an international peacekeeping force in Lebanon, but Mr. Haig said "we have not given serious thought" to U.S. participation in such a force.

Mr. Haig did not rule out such participation, however. He also said that President Reagan had had two exchanges of messages with the Soviet leader, Leonid I. Brezhnev, over the situation in Lebanon. Mr. Haig said Mr. Brezhnev had expressed concern over the "potential dangers of a spreading of the violence" and that the Reagan administration shared that concern.

When Israel began its invasion of Lebanon last week, the United States joined in a UN Security Council resolution calling for a cease-fire and an unconditional Israeli troop withdrawal from Lebanon.

But Mr. Haig and other officials stressed that Washington no longer was insisting on an unconditional Israeli pullback, and in fact seemed in agreement with the Israelis on the need for a significant political shift in Lebanon first.

Mr. Haig, when pressed on an ABC television program to say whether the United States still was seeking an immediate Israeli withdrawal, said: "I think we are going to want and work to achieve adjustments in the withdrawal of all foreign elements from Lebanon."

"After all, this has been a country that has been racked by internal elements not under the authority of and control of the Lebanese government, as well as a nation that has been occupied by Syrian forces for too long," he said.

His statement suggested that the United States was seeking the withdrawal of the PLO forces as well, but other administration officials said later that the United States was more interested in some formula for sharply restricting the PLO presence in Lebanon and to ensure that the PLO forces were under the command of the Lebanese government, whose own army has been unable in the past to control the Syrians, the PLO forces or the Phalangists.

Mr. Haig's remarks were in line with those expressed by senior Israeli officials in recent days and suggested that Washington was now following a deliberate course of not quarreling with the Israelis, even though it was opposed to the large-scale military operations launched in Lebanon.

"We regret very much that the situation has resulted in the violence that we have witnessed," Mr. Haig said, denying any collusion by the United States in the Israeli drive.

But the U.S. secretary added: "I think it is very clear that you must not and cannot have enclaves of separate authority in a separate nation and expect the seeds for stability to grow."

INSIDE

■ President Reagan's military planners made some progress at last week's NATO summit in Bonn, administration officials asserted. "Not in every instance did we get what we pushed for," a senior official said, "but we are reasonably satisfied." Page 3.

■ In soccer's World Cup, Brazil beat the Soviet Union, 2-1, at Seville, and Italy and Poland tied, 0-0, at Vigo. Page 15.

■ The dollar gained sharply on expectations of further increases in dollar interest rates and continued uncertainty over the Middle East. The surging dollar forced the United States to intervene, although a U.S. Treasury official said the action was "not a change in policy." Page 9.

■ Lusaka has long been a place where personal security is not taken for granted. In the Zambian capital, the villas of the wealthy are surrounded by high walls topped with shards of glass, and the private security concerns who supply day and night guards do a brisk trade. Three recent incidents have added to feelings of vulnerability. Page 6.

United Press International

A Beirut man stands next to the wreckage of his house after it was hit by Israeli shells.

In Interval of Quiet, Beirut Buries Its Dead Before Bombs Start Again

By J. Michael Kennedy
Los Angeles Times Service

BEIRUT — The old man in baggy white underwear and sweat-stained T-shirt swept glass and chunks of concrete from what remained of his third-story balcony.

He was Lebanese, not Palestinian, and he went through his motions as if in a trance, pushing debris over the side of the balcony with a broom, then moving to the next spot.

A gunman, one of hundreds in the neighborhood, yelled from the street below that someone might be hit by the rubble. But the old man did not respond. He kept sweeping, oblivious to anything around him.

On Sunday morning, the people of Beirut had a short affair with sanity before returning to their world of terror.

They emerged from their basements and bomb shelters to a cease-fire that had begun the night before. They buried their dead and went to their apartments to see if anything was left. Or, like the old man, they blocked out the world.

But then — with the Israelis and Palestinian guerrillas each accusing the other of violating the cease-fire — the bombing started again, and the roar of the jets seemed to be everywhere.

No one really believed that the cease-fire would last; from the vantage point of beleaguered Beirut, the Israelis seem intent on exterminating the Palestine Liberation Organization. But at least those few hours of quiet were a respite.

At mid-morning, a funeral procession made its way slowly down the street outside a refugee camp near the airport. The people behind the hearse wept, and one of the men had to be helped along.

The Palestinians buried many people on Sunday, and since there is no room now for individual graves, mass burials are the order of the day. At one cemetery reserved for Palestinians, 30 bodies were buried in one grave.

The actual number of dead and wounded is almost impossible to ascertain, but it is sure that many hundreds have died.

A Lebanese major working in the Defense Ministry estimated that there had been 1,500 civilian casualties in Beirut alone during two days. The major, who lost a relative in the Beirut raids, said the weapons that the Israelis were using were designed to inflict heavy losses.

"I can't say for certain that they are aiming at civilians," he said. "But the weapons are so heavy, it would be impossible not to kill civilians in the process."

A drive through Beirut confirmed his words. At the refugee camp near the airport, a guerrilla led the way through the shantytown where thousands of Palestinians lived until the attack began last week.

He pointed to cinder block homes that were destroyed by aerial bombing and shelling from gunboats offshore. Women and children stayed close to the concrete bunkers, and one little girl raced to shelter when she heard the far-off sound of jets.

"They have killed 10 people and wounded 40 more in this area alone," the guerrilla said. If the number sounds low, that is because there are few Palestinians left in the camp. They have fanned out into the streets of Beirut, hoping that the bombs will not find them. They have taken over apartments by force, and neighborhood militias are trying to drive them out.

If the road to southern Lebanon is reopened and the thousands of homeless there can reach Beirut, the refugee problem will become even more critical.

On the road south of Beirut, cars fleeing the Israelis were creating a huge traffic jam. Machine guns were fired in the air periodically to get the drivers moving. At one point, Israeli shells from artillery positions farther south began falling along the road adjacent to the airport.

In Beirut the streets were also clogged, many of the cars filled with possessions, as people tried to find a safer place to wait out the war.

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Israeli Success in Bekaa Attributed To New Anti-Missile Technology

By David B. Ottaway
Washington Post Service

BEIRUT — Israel's spectacular success in knocking out Syrian batteries of Soviet-made surface-to-air missiles during last week's invasion of Lebanon was the result of an apparent technological breakthrough involving the use of pilotless aircraft and electronic countermeasures that rendered the defense system ineffective, according to Lebanese military intelligence sources.

The raid, which Syria said involved more than 90 Israeli jets, must have caused Syrian and Soviet military planners deep concern about the future usefulness of the SAM-6 missiles that were deployed in Lebanon's Bekaa Valley. In the 1973 Middle East war, Egypt and Syria used SAM-6 missiles with considerable success against the Israeli Air Force to provide a protective air screen for Arab forces.

Such an air screen was nonexistent in last week's fighting.

In Wednesday's air raid, the Israelis said they knocked out all the missile batteries in the valley and shot down 29 Syrian MiGs in the operation, with no losses of their own. Syria said its forces downed 19 Israeli jets and immediately replaced some of the destroyed missiles in what it called "the biggest air battle in Middle East history."

Drones as Decoys

Lebanese intelligence sources provided some details of the Israeli technique used to strike at the missile batteries while keeping the missiles from downing the attacking jets.

They said the Israelis sent over drones — small pilotless jets — as decoys in advance of the jets. The SAM-6, which is mounted on a modified tank and has a range of about 22 miles (35 kilometers), has sophisticated radar guidance and homing systems using a combination of radio frequencies, according to Jane's Weapons Systems.

When the Syrians shot down the drones with the missiles, the Israelis were able to determine the radio wavelength the missiles were operating on, the sources said. They said two waves of Israeli jets later swept down on the missile batteries and took unspecified countermeasures based on the radio frequencies to render the missiles ineffective.

The countermeasures enabled the Israeli planes to "confuse" the guidance systems of the missiles, which went awry once they were launched against the jets, the sources said.

Reporters saw a number of such drones flying over the Bekaa in the days before the raid. It may be that some or all of the 19 Israeli jets Syria claims to have shot down in the raid were actually drones.

The drones were not identified, but the most common pilotless surveillance aircraft used by the Israeli Air Force is an Israeli-produced version of the U.S. Firebee. There appears to be nothing new in this tactic of using the radio-controlled drones with built-in cameras as bait for missiles.

Reconnaissance Planes

Last summer, during the Israeli attacks on Palestinian positions in southern Lebanon, Syria reported shooting down at least a half-dozen drones. Israel had threatened then to attack the missile batteries, which were brought into the Bekaa Valley in April, 1981, after Israeli jets shot down two Syrian helicopters.

The Lebanese military sources also said they believed the Israelis used U.S.-made E-2C Hawkeye reconnaissance planes, a simpler version of the Airborne Warning and Control System, to coordinate the attack on the Syrian missile batteries. But other analysts were not sure the Hawkeye could be employed safely in the manner the sources described.

A Lebanese intelligence source, reflecting on the Israeli use of such advanced devices as cluster and fragmentation bombs and probable use of laser-guided "smart bombs," remarked, "Technology is the winner in this war."

African Leaders Discuss Namibia

Reuters

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania — Leaders of black-led nations in southern Africa met here Monday to discuss new Western proposals for an independence settlement in South-West Africa (Namibia).

The leaders of Mozambique, Angola, Zambia, Botswana and Zimbabwe were expected to consider proposals for implementing the second phase of a Namibian independence plan, which includes the establishment of a UN peacekeeping force during a transitional period leading to independence.

Leader of Soviet Peace Movement Is Detained in Police Crackdown

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — Soviet authorities have detained Sergei Batovrin, co-founder of Moscow's only independent peace movement, his wife said Monday. The group's other leader could not be located for the second day.

Mrs. Batovrin said by telephone that her mother-in-law said Mr. Batovrin was led away in the morning by four men in plainclothes, apparently for questioning. She said she did not know where the 25-year-old artist was taken.

Earlier, a plainclothes policeman brusquely turned away two Western reporters when they tried to enter the building housing Mr. Batovrin's apartment. Other members of the peace group said they could not reach him by telephone.

The group's other co-founder, Sergei Rosenoer, a 29-year-old mathematician, also could not be located. His wife said she did not know where he was.

"I think maybe he's with Batovrin," she said in a telephone interview. She said that on Sunday night plainclothes police prevented her from entering the building where Mr. Batovrin lives.

Systematic Crackdown

The police began a systematic crackdown against the peace movement, which calls itself "The Group for Establishing Trust Between the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A.," during the weekend. By Saturday night, police had called in and warned 10 of the group's 11 members to stop their activities.

A man wearing a black leather coat got out of an unmarked car at noon Monday when two American reporters approached Mr. Batovrin's building. He forbade them from approaching closer than 20 feet to the door and said, "Go take a walk."

The peace group announced its founding at a June 4 news conference at Mr. Batovrin's apartment. Its members denied they were dissidents or anti-Soviet but insisted that an independent group was necessary to foster Soviet-American trust.

All other Soviet peace groups are officially sanctioned and never veer from the Kremlin line that the United States bears sole responsibility for the arms race and world tension.

The weekend crackdown was evidently aimed at preventing the group from having contact with peace groups in the West. Mr. Batovrin's telephone was cut off Saturday morning after he received a call from a Boston group that expressed interest in becoming the American counterpart of the independent Moscow organization.

Beirut Encircled by Israelis; Arafat Vows to Continue War

(Continued from Page 1)

to leave the Palestinian leadership intact and its men firmly entrenched in the city as they are at present.

Shimon Peres, the leader of the opposition Labor Party in Israel, said Prime Minister Begin had assured him that Israel did not plan to conquer Beirut. Mr. Peres said the prime minister replied with "a clear-cut no" when asked whether Israeli troops would try to capture Beirut.

Fighting has raged in several areas of southern Lebanon since the cease-fire between Israel and the PLO broke down Sunday night, the army said. But it reported that the truce with Syrian troops in Lebanon appeared to be holding.

In a radio interview, Gen. Rafael Eitan said Israeli troops at Beirut airport were entrenched at the end of the runways. He said the Lebanese authorities could reopen the airport whenever they wanted.

U.S. Fleet Stands By

In other developments:

- Ships of the U.S. 6th Fleet stood by near Beirut to evacuate Americans and "anyone else wanting to leave except armed Palestinians," United Nations officials said. But they said the Israelis insisted the 6th Fleet evacuate only Americans and that thus far none had left.
- In Brussels, the European Economic Community postponed signing a $40-million financial protocol with Israel in a move linked by EEC officials to the invasion.
- The special U.S. envoy, Philip C. Habib, arrived in Damascus from Jerusalem to discuss Israel's conditions for a withdrawal.
- Israel announced new taxes on fuel, travel abroad and stock market transactions to earn about $670 million for the war.

Moscow Asks Withdrawal

(Continued from Page 1)

however, suggested that the warning might foreshadow some form of Soviet involvement, particularly if the Israelis continue their operations against PLO strongholds in Beirut.

Well-informed sources said that consultations were under way between Moscow and Damascus. Reports from Damascus of the presence there of senior Soviet military officers could not be confirmed in Moscow, however.

Syria, which is the key Soviet ally in the Arab world, has a treaty of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union. The Russians also have been the main arms suppliers of the PLO.

The government statement Monday night charged that Israel was trying to "drown in blood the struggle of the Palestinian people for their freedom and independence" and indirectly warned other Arab states that Arab disunity could subject one country after another to Israel's "diktat."

The Lebanese invasion, Tass said, is a direct result of U.S.-Israeli strategic cooperation. Its ultimate aim is to "impose Israeli-American diktat on the Arabs."

In carrying out these plans, Tass said, "Israel is using the fact that a number of Arab countries are virtually observing indifferently the destruction of the Palestinians in Lebanon."

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United Press International

Yasser Arafat, the Palestine Liberation Organization leader, left, and one of his aides walked through the Arab University area of Beirut on Monday, both carrying AK-47 assault rifles.

WORLD BRIEFS

1,200 New York Protesters Arrested

NEW YORK — Police arrested more than 1,200 demonstrators Monday after they attempted to blockade the United Nations missions of nuclear powers. It was the largest mass arrest in a political demonstration in the city's history, according to a deputy police commissioner.

Many of the protesters, singing "We Shall Not Be Moved," were carried on stretchers to about 40 waiting police buses after they went limp in "nonviolent disarmament blockades" at the UN missions of the United States, Soviet Union, China, France and Britain.

On Saturday, a disarmament rally drew more than 500,000 people to Central Park. There were no arrests at Saturday's rally, timed to coincide with a special UN session on disarmament.

Transition Set Thursday in Mauritius

PORT LOUIS, Mauritius — The leftist alliance that captured every contested seat in elections here will take over Thursday from the pro-Western government of Sir Sewoosagur Ramgoolam, officials said Monday.

Aneerood Jugnauth, a Hindu lawyer, will be the new prime minister, leading a government formed from a coalition of the Mauritian Militant Movement and the Mauritian Social Democratic Party. Jean-Claude de l'Estrac, 37, a journalist, is expected to be named foreign minister.

In a television address, Mr. Jugnauth said his government would not abuse the mandate gained in its sweeping victory over Sir Sewoosagur's Labor Party, but would be the "true guardians of liberty and democracy."

Curfew Imposed Anew in Polish City

WARSAW — Martial law authorities reimposed the overnight curfew in Wroclaw, in southwestern Poland, and increased police patrols in another city Monday following riots during ceremonies marking the sixth month of martial law.

Police used tear gas and water cannons to battle rioters in Wroclaw and in Nowa Huta, a steel-mill town outside the southern city of Krakow, according to reports reaching Warsaw on Monday.

Newspapers reported smaller disturbances in Gdansk, where the independent union federation Solidarity, now suspended, was formed in August, 1980. The papers said that the Gdansk incidents ended without violence.

Solidarity Speaker at ILO Boycotted

GENEVA — Worker delegates from Soviet bloc unions Monday boycotted a caucus of trade unionists at the annual assembly of the International Labor Organization here when a member of Poland's banned Solidarity free trade union was allowed to speak over their protests.

Bohdan Cywinski, a former deputy director of the Solidarity weekly newspaper who is now in exile, denounced the Polish government crackdown on Solidarity as a denial of the trade union freedoms that he said Poland is pledged to assure as a member state of the ILO, a United Nations agency.

In the conference itself, U.S. Secretary of Labor Raymond J. Donovan was accused by Bogumil Sujka, a Polish government delegate, of deploring the absence of Lech Walesa, the interned Solidarity leader, for "purely political" reasons. Mr. Walesa was acclaimed when he spoke at last year's ILO session as the worker member of the Polish delegation.

Soviet Protester Receives U.S. Visa

MOSCOW — Andrei Frolov of the so-called divided families group Monday obtained the U.S. visa he needs to travel to Chicago where his wife lives, but two others entered the sixth week of their hunger strike.

Mr. Frolov was one of seven Soviet citizens who began fasting on May 10, seeking to pressure the Kremlin to allow them to emigrate and join members of their families in the West. Mr. Frolov and three others have stopped fasting.

Mr. Frolov, 51, the first to receive emigration papers, said he hopes to join his wife, Lois Becker, 23, later this week in Montreal.

16 South Koreans on Trial for Fire

PUSAN, South Korea — Sixteen persons, including a man accused of plotting to overthrow President Chun Doo Hwan, went on trial Monday on charges of setting a fire at a U.S. cultural center here in March. The fire killed a Korean student and injured two.

One of the defendants, Kim Hyon Jang, 32, rebutted charges by the prosecution that he sought the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea as part of a plot to overthrow Mr. Chun and install a Socialist state.

Mr. Kim said that he wanted Americans to leave South Korea because he believed they failed to back democracy in the country after a violent anti-government uprising in Kwangju in May, 1980. The insurrection was quelled by South Korean troops.

Soares Curbs Pro-Eanes Socialists

LISBON — The conservative government and the main opposition party were both lined up Monday against President Antonio Ramalho Eanes after a crackdown on Socialists suspected of favoring the formation of a party to support his re-election.

The Socialist leader, former Premier Mario Soares, managed to get sanctions approved Sunday against the powerful pro-Eanes faction of his party, which includes the majority of the Socialist deputies in parliament.

After a eight-hour meeting, the party's National Council ordered the head of the Socialist parliamentary group to resign, suspended a prominent pro-Eanes member of the party and said all others connected with the campaign for the president's re-election would have to give up their links with it. Opposition to the president is one of the few points on which Mr. Soares and the conservative government think alike.

EEC to Consider New Fishing Policy

LUXEMBOURG — The European Commission Monday proposed a new compromise for a long-term fishing policy in the European Economic Community amid fears that a free-for-all could break out among the EEC's 140,000 fishermen when existing regulations on catches and access expire at the end of this year.

The proposals, to be discussed at a meeting of EEC fisheries ministers here Tuesday, appeared to bridge one of the thorniest issues in past talks — access for French boats to British coastal waters.

Denmark, with one of the EEC's largest fishing fleets and a reputation among other states for ignoring conservation measures, is certain to demand more than the 23.5 percent share of the seven main fishing varieties it has been offered, diplomats said.

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Reagan Trip Organizer Criticized

Deaver Defends Hectic Schedule That Tired President

By Lou Cannon
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — For the first time since Ronald Reagan was elected, other members of the White House staff are openly criticizing the performance of Michael K. Deaver, the soft-spoken deputy chief of staff who is the favorite assistant of the president.

Mr. Deaver, an aide since the early days of Mr. Reagan's first term as governor of California, is credited with understanding the president's needs and limitations better than anyone else in the White House except Nancy Reagan. For this reason, other staffers cannot understand why Mr. Deaver came up with a European trip schedule that tired the 71-year-old president so badly he nearly bungled one of his best media events.

"The wonder of it is not that the president nodded off while listening to the pope," said one official. "It's that he didn't fall fast asleep and really embarrass himself."

Another White House aide observed that Mr. Deaver, more than anyone, should have realized that Mr. Reagan, who has always liked his sleep, needed more rest than the schedule allowed.

Mr. Deaver says that it was the president who made the decision.

"I showed him the schedule and said it was going to be very tough," Mr. Deaver said. "He signed off on it. Sure, he gets tired. Who doesn't? But in the long run, it's going to be seen as a very successful trip."

Michael K. Deaver

Successful or not, the European trip left many strains between the White House and the press corps traveling with the president. Mr. Reagan was even less accessible than usual, and so were top White House advisers who took their wives with them to Europe and spent the evenings at social functions. The press was deposited in isolated press centers where reporters were supposed to write the official story without asking troublesome questions.

Reporters' resentment was compounded by haphazard and excessive security, much of which seemed to have more to do with managing the press corps than protecting the president.

Reporters were awakened five or six hours before the day's events so they could be searched before entering press rooms and planes. They were told that the precaution was necessary, because someone might have placed bombs in their luggage when no one was looking. But White House staff members whose luggage was similarly unguarded were not searched, leaving the impression that something other than security was in mind.

"It was misplaced security," said NBC correspondent Judy Woodruff, summing up the feelings of many others. "They were protecting the president from people who were no danger to him."

The problems were compounded by an advance operation that seemed overwhelmed by the complex logistical details of moving several hundred people through Europe on a clockwork schedule. "This is my 14th trip abroad with presidents, and it's far and away the most ineptly organized," complained veteran Newsweek correspondent Tom DeFrank.

White House officials have promised to make some changes next time, which some are betting will be a Reagan trip to China in 1983.

U.S. Claims Small Victory From Bonn Summit

By Richard Halloran
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Reagan's military planners won a small victory at last week's meeting of the leaders of NATO in Bonn, administration officials asserted over the weekend.

"Not in every instance did we get what we pushed for," a senior official said, "but we are reasonably satisfied."

The main text in the military statement issued after the meeting, the official suggested, reflected the maturing of several themes that the administration's military planners have been grappling with for more than a year. These included condemnation of the Soviet Union for its military buildup.

Trade-Off With Germans

The three separate documents that make up the declaration were negotiated over several weeks before the meeting, the official said, with no disagreements left for the leaders themselves to settle.

One of the main trade-offs, the official said, was between the West Germans, who wanted a strong statement on arms control, and the Americans, who wanted a strong military declaration. The declaration contained both:

Even though the Europeans signed the declaration, the officials cautioned, that did not necessarily mean that those policies would be fully or promptly executed if they became inconvenient or expensive.

Whatever the future, they pointed out these agreements to the administration's positions:

- American forces might have to leave Europe to meet contingencies around the Gulf, with European forces filling the gap. Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger has been arguing that with European defense ministers for months.
- Military improvements should not be pegged to a 3-percent annual growth rate in spending but to military capabilities. Administration officials have contended the 3-percent figure, set by President Jimmy Carter, was inadequate and too rigid.
- Prudence should be exercised in transferring technology with potential military applications to the Soviet Union and its allies. That, too, has been a theme expounded by Mr. Weinberger.
- The West must be prepared to compete economically with the Soviet Union and to use economic strength to add to Soviet burdens, a theme drawn from a recent speech by William P. Clark, the president's national security adviser.
- Arms negotiations must begin from a position of military strength. This theme has been advocated by Reagan administration officials from the beginning but has been criticized in Washington and in Europe as too hard-line to be effective with the Soviet Union.

The declaration also reflected a subtle change within the Reagan administration on human rights. The administration, which came to office scorning public statements on human rights, agreed to a proclamation on human rights in the Bonn declaration.

In an evident rejection of the Carter administration's formula for a 3-percent growth rate in military spending, the declaration pointed to a steady expansion of Soviet military power and asserted: "This requires a sustained effort on the part of all the allies to improve their defense readiness and military capabilities, without seeking military superiority. Our countries have the military resources to undertake this effort."

That may be the most difficult point to persuade the Europeans to put into effect, the administration officials acknowledged, because there has been resistance almost everywhere to spending more on a military buildup. Nor is the Reagan administration immune to that, given the vigorous debate in Congress over military spending.

Getting compliance on restricting the sale of technology and advanced machinery to the Soviet Union will undoubtedly be another sticking point, they said, since several European nations plan to supply critical parts of a gas pipeline from the Soviet Union. But they agreed to steps "to restrict Warsaw Pact access to Western militarily relevant technology."

On economic pressure on the Soviet Union, the declaration said, "We will approach those relations in a prudent and diversified manner consistent with our political and security interests."

Max Rafferty, 65, Dies in Alabama; Was U.S. Educator

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Conservative educator Max Rafferty, 65, who was elected as California state superintendent of public instruction in 1962 and again in 1966 during the governorship of Ronald Reagan, died Sunday in an automobile accident near Troy State University at Troy, Ala., where he had been dean of education since 1971.

In his 1962 book, "Suffer Little Children," he deplored permissiveness and progressivism in education, urging "back to basics" schooling, curricula oriented toward the "Three Rs" (reading, writing and arithmetic), and "old-fashioned patriotic virtues."

Marvin Griffin

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BAINBRIDGE, Ga. — Marvin Griffin, 74, governor of Georgia from 1955 to 1959, who vowed to preserve segregated schools "come hell or high water," died Sunday of lung cancer.

Mr. Griffin, elected governor the year of the U.S. Supreme Court's landmark Brown vs. the Board of Education decision on school integration, vowed: "I take my stand with the white people. I will not hesitate to use all the power and strength of the governor's office to maintain segregation on all fronts."

Ken Mackay

SYDNEY (UPI) — Ken (Slasher) Mackay, 56, the former Australian test cricketer, died Sunday of a heart attack. Mr. Mackay played in 37 test matches for Australia, scoring 1,507 runs at an average of 33.48. He took 16 catches and hit 13 half-centuries but never scored a century.

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Salvadoran Researchers Calculate That Election Totals Were Inflated

By Raymond Bonner
New York Times Service

SAN SALVADOR — A research study released by El Salvador's largest university has reached the conclusion that the number of voters in the March elections was at least 270,000 fewer than reported by the government.

According to the study, which was made public last week by a research center at the Jesuit-administered José Simeón Canas University of Central America, the maximum number of votes that could have been cast was 1,281,600. The official figure is 1,551,687.

The university is considered to be sympathetic to the political left, and many previous studies have been critical of the government. The study on voting totals used a mathematical formula to arrive at the number of voters.

Earlier last week, the editors of the university's magazine, Central American Studies, concluded that there are indications that lead to a "confirmed, reasonable opinion" that there was fraud in reporting the number of votes. According to the magazine, the number of voters on March 28 was 600,000 to 800,000.

José Napoleón Duarte, who was president of the junta governing El Salvador at the time of the elections, has charged that the university is trying to destroy the democratic process with its allegations.

The university's argument is that not more than 1.3 million could have voted on March 28 given the time it took to vote, the number of polling places and what it called the "effective" number of hours the polls were open.

However, there is wide disagreement on the average time it took to vote.

Howard Penniman, an American expert on voting who was a member of the U.S. team sent to observe the election, clocked the actual voting time of each person at under a minute. The university research center, citing estimates by officials of the Central Elections Council, which conducted the elections, concluded that it took a minimum of two minutes for a voter to complete the balloting process, and used this figure in its calculations.

The country's most conservative newspaper, El Diario de Hoy, reported the day after the elections that it sometimes took up to 10 minutes to vote. Jorge Bustamante, president of the Elections Council, said recently that it took him 37 seconds to vote, and one reporter who observed voting in relatively peaceful provinces said 25 to 40 persons an hour were voting.

The center placed the average number of voting hours at 10 for its calculations. The final factor in the center's equation were 4,272 working voting tables, a number taken from computer printouts.

The center said that if it took two minutes to vote and there were 4,272 polling stations with uninterrupted voting for 10 hours, then 1,281,600 Salvadorans voted.

The center's report does not address the issue of which, if any, of the political parties would have benefited from inflation of the vote total, why the total might have been inflated or why the subject of fraud has not been more openly discussed by the politicians.

Those who have charged that the election total was fraudulently inflated acknowledge that they do not know how it was carried out.

"Sure there was fraud; everybody knows it," a business leader said. "But you tell me how me it was done. I don't know."

Soviet-Vietnam Atom Pact

The Associated Press

BANGKOK — Vietnam and the Soviet Union have signed an agreement on scientific and technical cooperation in the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes, Vietnam's news agency announced Monday. No details were given.

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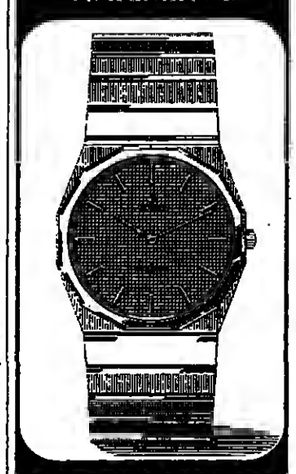

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U.S. Begins a Sweeping Program To Upgrade Military Intelligence

By Richard Halloran
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has begun a wide-ranging program to correct serious deficiencies in gathering, assessing, and disseminating military intelligence, according to senior Defense Department officials.

The deputy secretary of defense, Frank C. Carlucci, a former deputy director of Central Intelligence, has expressed particular displeasure about military intelligence operations and has been a leader in insisting on reforms, the officials say.

Mr. Carlucci has ordered the military services to give priority to programs, including those in coming budgets, that are intended to broaden the collection, improve the analysis and speed the transmission of intelligence of immediate use to senior field commanders, the officials say.

Many of the new instructions to correct the deficiencies are prominent in a plan called Defense Guidance that sets out the administration's marching orders to the military services for the next five years.

That plan, signed by Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, says, "The mounting range of threats posed by the Soviet Union and its proxies, the use of terrorism, and the instabilities in a growing number of Third World countries combine to place major new demands on intelligence."

It says further that new intelligence systems "must be designed to be as enduring under combat conditions as the forces supported." It also says, "Weapons technology continues to advance rapidly, necessitating major changes in the amount and sophistication of intelligence support."

The administration officials say the shortcomings occur in areas ranging from the ability to warn of Soviet preparations for nuclear attack to tactical intelligence for conventional operations.

One senior official said that military intelligence data were accurate but did not go far enough. Another official said that one of the few exceptions was intelligence on Soviet submarine movements.

The present intelligence apparatus, the officials contend, evolved without enough attention being paid to its ability to survive in conventional or nuclear battle, to be revived quickly if key parts were knocked out, or to endure under heavy strain.

In recent weeks, different officials have grumbled about inadequate intelligence data on the fighting in the Falkland Islands, Lebanon, and El Salvador, and about the military regime in Poland.

On the other hand, officials say they have received good intelligence reports on Soviet military movements around Poland, on Soviet forces in Afghanistan, and on deployment of Soviet SS-20 medium-range missiles.

Among the changes in military strategy adopted by the administration has been the speed of response to what military planners call "ambiguous warning." The term refers to military alerts, troop movements, or other indications by potential adversaries in which the intent is not clear.

The spread of terrorism and the administration's plans for meeting it with a variety of specially trained forces will also depend on improved intelligence.

As military technology and weapons have advanced, these officials claim, the intelligence apparatus that makes the weapons function effectively has not kept pace.

The Defense Guidance plan directs the Defense Intelligence Agency and the Joint Chiefs of Staff to enlarge their data base on Third World nations in which American forces might have to operate.

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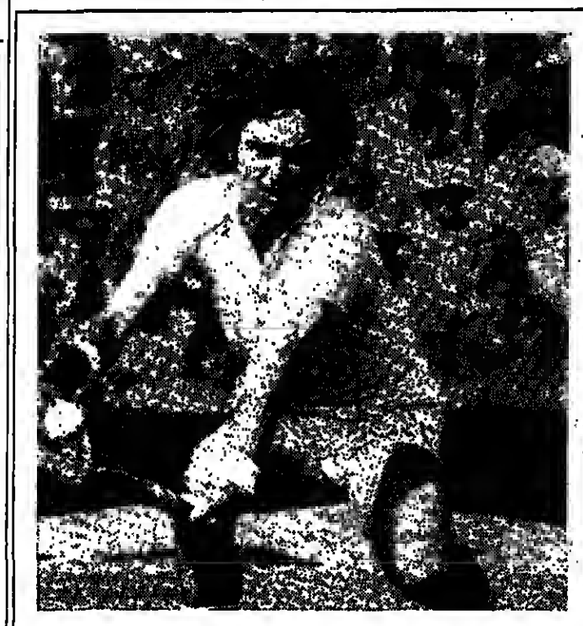

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Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune
Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Learning Deterrence

Several hundred thousand demonstrators in New York's Central Park cannot be wrong. For peace, against war, for disarmament, against nukes — whatever their anxieties and ambitions, people in such numbers represent strong and widely shared emotions.

They are a force that did not exist in America's first three atomic decades. People want a voice in what is done in their defense. They want the concepts of nuclear strategy squared with the values of American society. They want to help manage what they cannot escape, the risks of annihilation.

Yet the very size and fervor of this movement make it inarticulate. It is one thing to have forced the Reagan administration to recognize the political limits on nuclear bluster and the yearning for arms control. It is quite another to shape policies that address the reality of these horrendous weapons and erect barriers against their use.

The problem is intellectual, not technical; any thoughtful citizen can address it. One good place to begin is with those marchers who would eliminate the problem by banning the Bomb. They are dreaming. The Bomb cannot be disinvented; no force on Earth can reliably destroy all nuclear weapons or guard against the making of more.

Also fatuous is the opposite aspiration of those who would make nuclear war fightable, survivable, even winnable. Humanity may be mad enough to write rules that would "limit" the killing to scores of millions, but neither nature nor human nature would obey those rules once the missiles fly.

The problem is that nuclear weapons are here to stay — yet cannot be used. Their only sane function is to prevent outraged nations from firing the first nuclear shot: to deter by threatening intolerable retaliation. Effective deterrence would still leave risks of accident and irrationality; and it has no answer for what to do if it fails. But those are subtleties so long as there is not even stable deterrence.

Deterrence can reduce the danger of nuclear war if nuclear nations agree to be deterred by leaving themselves open to unbearable devastation. For that, the nature of weapons counts more than the number. Weapons that would protect against retaliation can be more dangerous than weapons of attack. Deterrence could be damaged by nonnuclear inventions, like devices that would locate now undetectable submarines. It might not survive a freeze on nuclear arsenals. Incautious reductions could damage it.

And a threat to one side's retaliatory power cannot be offset by a counterthreat. In the logic of deterrence, a double vulnerability to first strike is no safer than a single one. What must be mutual is confidence that no first strike can avert a devastating response.

Negotiations are the only way to reach that confidence; they test commitment to deterrence, expose insecurities and bargain away the most worrisome weapons. But self-imposed restraints can also help — not building first-strike weapons, for example, and putting in safer environments those presumed vulnerable to a first strike.

In response to the public ferment, the Reagan administration has at last conceded the value of negotiation and of observing past agreements. Its strategic planning, however, like that of the Soviet Union, still harbors contradictory urges toward first-strike "superiority" and second-strike "defenses."

The nuclear nations still have much to learn from citizens who march and mobilize — if those citizens now master the arcane vocabulary and logic of stable deterrence. Anxiety is not enough.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

An Acid Rain Test

Acid rain is real, and it is dangerous — it kills aquatic plants and wildlife, reduces harvests of economically important food and timber crops, corrodes buildings, affects human health, leaches vital nutrients from the soil and causes the release into ground water supplies of poisonous metals such as mercury. It is a man-made phenomenon; about that also there is little doubt.

There is what the U.S. National Academy of Sciences called "little probability" that the source of acid rain is something other than the oxides of sulfur and nitrogen that are emitted by power plants, smelters and, in the case of nitrogen, automobiles.

But a direct link between these emissions and acid rain has not yet been conclusively demonstrated. There is only, again in the words of the academy's report, "overwhelming circumstantial evidence." This is because little is known about the complex chemistry and meteorological events that convert these precursors into acid precipitation.

Because of this uncertainty, the Reagan administration opposes actions to control acid rain. Energy Secretary James Edwards says acid rain is nothing to worry about. Others argue that more research is needed before controls are justified. Environmentalists, many scientists and the Canadian government believe the damage already being done more than justifies controls. The Academy of Sciences said: "The picture is disturbing enough to merit prompt tightening of restrictions on atmospheric emissions."

In response, the White House has taken the National Academy of Sciences off the case. It has cut off funds to continue the acid rain studies. And a plan under which the American academy and its Canadian counterpart would jointly review technical documents that are to be the basis for a U.S.-Canadian treaty on acid rain has been dropped. Instead the White House has appointed a different panel of scientists to review the subject, and preparations for the treaty negotiations are proceeding slowly.

The president is entitled to appoint his own panel of experts, but only by setting a prompt deadline for completion of its work and by taking steps to ensure that its findings are objectively reviewed can he hope to allay the anxieties he has created.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Editorial Opinion

Israel and American Aid

Among the many casualties of Israel's invasion of Lebanon must surely be American policy in the Middle East.

For years this has been based on the idea that Israel must be coaxed into making concessions by being offered larger and larger consignments of American aid and weapons, together with more and more extravagant assurances of unconditional American support. If Israel is reluctant to give up territory, the argument goes, or is prone to overreact to provocation, that is because of her profound sense of insecurity. Yet Israel today should feel more secure than at any time in her history. Not only has American aid continued to grow, but Israel is at peace with Egypt, hitherto by far her most powerful enemy.

And it is precisely since this has been true that her leaders have embarked on some of their wildest and least restrained enterprises: the raid on the Iraqi reactor a year ago, the bombing of Beirut last July, the annexation of Golan last December, and now, wildest and least restrained of all, the invasion of Lebanon. So far from repaying American aid by paying more attention to American advice, Mr. Begin and Mr. Sharon seem to have drawn the conclusion that they can ignore American advice with impunity.

— From The Times (London).

On Trading With ASEAN

[Thailand] and the other four ASEAN members are becoming impatient with Western and Japanese ways of doing business with us. They continue to exploit our raw materials. They continue to bar our exports or, more often, make our exports uncompetitive in their countries with unacceptably high tariffs. This is no longer the way we wish to do business, selling off our irreplaceable natural resources in order to survive. It will not be done this way any more.

— From the Bangkok Post.

World Cup Soccer in Spain

The front pages of the world may well be splashed with news of people dying in the Falklands or in Lebanon, but from Seoul to Santiago, from Melbourne to Montreal no topic will be discussed as much as soccer.

It is a matter of surprise that the leaders at the NATO summit did not call for a global cease-fire during this period. While the soccer entrepreneurs make hay and the sponsors flash their commercials across 150 soccer-playing countries, the big question in the month ahead is not who will win what war but who will reign in Spain.

— From The Nation Review (Bangkok).

The football summit will be played against the backdrop of another tussle being fought between Argentina and Britain, one that has already robbed both sides of large numbers of young players permanently and threatens to take more before the day is out.

The tendency to inject politics into sports is what has tended to tarnish the Olympics. A once great sporting event where participation was the valued thing has along the way been marred by obsession with upholding one's country's honor, as if speed on the tracks or skills on the trampoline had anything to do with the honor of one's country.

Some people have strong feelings about Britain's participation in the World Cup because of the presence of Argentina. But it is well to remember that the purpose of the World Cup is to produce exciting, entertaining football, not to score political points.

— From The Straits Times (Singapore).

June 15: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

1907: Importunate Liver Pills

LONDON — An interesting debate on the Advertisements Regulation bill in the House of Commons resulted in the almost unanimous passing of the measure. Lord Evelyn Cecil mentioned that on a recent visit to Niagara Falls he found that beautiful region spoilt by advertisements. He shuddered to think what the Lake District would be like if similar advertisements were permitted. Mr. William Redmond bitterly resented being reminded, when enjoying a beautiful prospect of lake or glen, that he was the unhappy proprietor of a liver. Pills and ointments were all very well, he said, but one did not want them when looking at Niagara.

1932: Wet Onslaught Abuilding

CHICAGO — With prohibition overshadowing every other question and the extreme wet faction of the party suddenly galvanized into a fighting mood, the Republican national convention that will renominate President Hoover will open here in an atmosphere surcharged with revolt. The Old Guard machine, which seems as formidable as ever, is facing the greatest tide of wet sentiment known in the party's ranks since the 18th amendment was adopted. The steam-roller that was expected to crush all opposition and keep the lid on the prohibition question by the adoption of a mild referendum plank may collapse before the wet onslaught in the convention.

On Reagan's Evolution, and Rising Expectations

By Flora Lewis

BERLIN — The series of speeches President Reagan made during his European trip and the documents he endorsed at the Versailles and Bonn summits have given a new pitch to American foreign policy.

The words are familiar — peace with freedom, negotiations with the Soviets, democracy for all, U.S. guarantees and troops in Europe, human rights. Even détente is back, although it has become a double word — "genuine détente" — lest it be confused with the old-fashioned kind.

That is, the words are familiar if you go back a few years, before the 1980 campaign.

On several occasions Reagan made his usual point that the West must be strong and vigilant to deal with Moscow, and he spoke of the fundamental differences between East and West. At the Berlin Wall, he said he felt like tossing over a bottle with a message asking, "Why are you afraid of freedom?" Addressing American troops, he compared a World War II hero's citation with a medal he said the Russians gave for murder, to Jacques Mornard, Stalin's agent who assassinated Trotsky.

Still, the challenges the president issued to the Soviet Union were to reduce arms, guard against accidental nuclear war and bolster the hope of peace. All the emphasis was on the good things, the helpful things that America can offer. Gone was the castigation of the Russians for "lying and cheating," and the suggestion of limited nuclear war. It was as though Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger had never opened his mouth.

The promise to defend Europe was unconditional, resonant with loyalty to the alliance. The warning that America would consider "going it alone" if the Europeans don't stiffen up was mutely buried.

Clearly, Reagan has listened to all the arguments of advisers who know Europe and give NATO first priority in foreign policy. His speeches were sprinkled with literary and historical references, custom-crafted for each audience the way campaign staffers insert lines at each stop to please the locals whose concerns they have mapped with care.

If the collection of papers generated by the White House for the European trip is now the base of American foreign policy, the "unilateralists," who argued that allies must be disciplined, have been thoroughly routed by the "multilateralists," who urge accommodation. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, flushed with confidence, was much in evidence and riding high.

The Europeans were glad to hear the soothing melodies in place of rousing marches, but they wondered about the transformation that one trans-Atlantic flight could achieve. Would jet lag flatten the violins and bring out the booming horns when Reagan settles down at home again?

In any case, he said a lot of things about American policy in ways he had not said them before. That is bound to create expectations. It must baffle Moscow, although the old cynics in the Kremlin know all about the tricks of mouthing sugar and making a fist. They are surely looking for the catch.

In Western societies, however, both Europe and the United States, people expect the leaders they choose to explain their reasoning and to act on their conclusions.

There was nothing to show the evolution in Reagan's thought and how he moved from yesterday's cold warrior to today's eager searcher for dialogue. Is this the new Ronald Reagan? Or was he a lamb in wolf's clothing all along? Or is this another TelePrompTed program, delivered perfectly to create an image but hiding the message in qualifying words between the noble lines?

On the face of it, there does at last appear to be a Reagan foreign policy, for Europe at least, if not yet clearly for the Middle East, Latin America, Africa and Asia. Perhaps the president should plan a lot more trips. They seem to focus minds at the White House.

But there remain all those contradictions, not the least of which is the recent statement of the president's national security adviser, William Clark, putting the emphasis on squeezing the Soviet Union economically.

There remains the question of whether, in Winston Churchill's phrase, we arm to parley or whether we parley to arm.

The trip is over. The speeches are on the record. The initial proposals to stop the arms race have been announced. Now comes the time for specifics, for decisions that advance in the new direction.

If they don't come, the disappointment will leave the world even more frightened and resentful than before.

The New York Times.

Grotesquely Illegitimate Means

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — The casualties cannot yet be reckoned. Israel has barred the press from areas taken by its forces in Lebanon, wanting to limit reports of the devastation and hold down adverse international reaction. But we begin to get an idea of what the operation cost in human terms, and it is sickening.

In Beirut alone, the U.S. State Department estimates, 10,000 civilians were killed and injured. That is not surprising, considering that for days warships lobbed shells and planes dropped bombs into a crowded modern city. Sidon and the smaller towns of southern Lebanon were devastated. An International Red Cross official says that more than 600,000 people were driven from their homes by the invasion.

In discussion of Lebanon and the Middle East now there is some tendency to put that death and suffering aside — to think, rather, about how to proceed from the new situation. To an extent, that is necessary. Politicians and diplomats have to look forward. Israel's tremendous display of strength has indeed created new realities.

But it would be another thing to be indifferent to the human cost.

If there is one area of the world that most compellingly teaches the danger of letting ends justify means, it is the Middle East. Consider what that insidious doctrine has done to the Palestine Liberation Organization and to Israel.

The PLO is more than the collection of ruthless terrorists depicted in the official Israeli view. It is a political organization that most Palestinians, from shopkeepers in the West Bank to accountants in Kuwait, consider to be their spokesman. Yet the PLO has been responsible for fearful acts of terrorism, inside Israel and abroad. And its mainstream leadership, under Chairman Arafat, has never been willing to renounce terrorism as a tactic.

When the Israeli ambassador to London, Shlomo Argov, was shot, Israel blamed the attack on the PLO and used it as an excuse for the assault on Lebanon. In fact, the shooting seems to have been done by the Abu Nidal group, who are deadly enemies of Arafat and the PLO leadership. But the PLO, while denying responsibility, did not directly condemn the Argov attack.

What a difference it would make to the organization's credibility — to the whole Palestinian cause — if the PLO forswore terrorism. In the most practical terms, can anyone seriously believe that terrorism has advanced the cause? How can one be persuasive in demanding the "legitimate rights" of one's people if one uses illegitimate methods? The Jewish leadership in pre-1948 Palestine, in particular the Haganah, was persuasive and ready to become a government precisely because it ruled out random brutality.

But Israel, too, has over the years shown what disregard for the legitimacy of means can do to a cause. In 1953, Ariel Sharon, as a commando officer, headed a unit that killed 69 civilians in the village of Qibiya in a retaliatory raid. Now he is defense minister, getting effusive praise from the prime minister for raining destruction on Beirut.

There is a tragic pattern in what has happened to the psychology of Israel.

The trauma of living under siege inevitably sapped the idealism that made it such a special country. Under those conditions a great military victory in 1967 produced not magnanimity but delusions of empire. Politics moved from the pragmatism of a Ben-Gurion to the absolutism of a Begin.

Fear breeding hate led to the grotesquely disproportionate assault on Lebanon. John Le Carré, the novelist, was in Israel at the time. In an article for The Boston Globe he wrote: "Too many Israelis, in their claustrophobia, have persuaded themselves that every Palestinian man and woman and child is by definition a military target, and that Israel will not be safe until the pack of them are swept away."

I doubt that Israelis will be insensitive to the human cost in Lebanon as the facts become known to them. It is an extraordinarily democratic country; on other occasions soldiers have come home from wars with stories of mistakes and have forced political change, and that could happen again. Israelis will also be deeply affected by their own casualties in Lebanon, now approaching 150 dead and 900 wounded.

The bloody history of the Middle East teaches that illegitimate means corrupt legitimate ends. In law, Mr. Justice Brandeis wrote 50 years ago, the idea that the end justifies the means "would bring terrible retribution." It has brought terrible retribution to the Middle East, and there can be no peace until the parties understand its cost.

The New York Times.

Only One Earth, But Grounds For Optimism

By Jonathan Power

LONDON — Prince Philip, president of the World Wildlife Fund, drew attention recently to the danger that rare forms of wildlife could be threatened by the war in the South Atlantic. Whales, he also said, could be attacked, mistaken for submarines. This story has now gone such a round that the other day a Canadian environmentalist exclaimed that she was "going to support Argentina if this is what the Brits are going to do to the whales."

The cause of modern environmentalism has become tarnished, even ridiculed, since the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment concluded in Stockholm 10 years ago this week with its ringing declaration that we have "only one Earth."

"Only One Earth" was the title of Barbara Ward's most brilliant book, written as an unofficial report for the conference. Somehow, parts of the environmental movement came unhooked from the careful exposition and vision she enunciated.

At around the time of the Stockholm conference, the Club of Rome published its dramatic report, "Limits to Growth," with its warning of an "overshoot" of the global system and collapse by the year 2000. Although "Limits to Growth" had the valuable idea of introducing to popular understanding the concept of "outer limits," it turned out to be a rather simplistic report, based on faulty understanding of the problem and on faulty data.

Its mistake has gone on being repeated by a powerful section of the environmental lobby, not least in the U.S. government report "Global 2000," commissioned by President Carter. It was a forecasting exercise analyzing what would happen if there were no significant changes in population growth, natural resource use and environmental protection.

This, like the Club of Rome's report, missed the point. What we need to know is not what will happen if existing trends continue unchanged, but how we can amend the trends so as to use the resources of the world to improve the future. Models that project worst-case scenarios forward until they fall at the end of our presumed flat Earth fail to reflect the constant feedback that occurs between people, resources, the environment and development.

The job, as Barbara Ward saw it (and her book stands the test of time better than these other more publicized efforts), was to understand "that we are not sleepwalkers or sheep. If men have not hitherto realized the extent of their planetary interdependence, it was in part at least because in clear, precise physical and scientific fact it did not yet exist."

"The new insights of our fundamental condition can also become the insights of our survival," she believed. "We may be learning just in time." Optimism, learning and new endeavor were fundamental to the course of her argument.

Barbara Ward died a year ago. Her legacy is strong in her books and in a school of protégés such as Erick Eckholm, whose own book, "Down to Earth," was launched in London last week with two former British prime ministers, Edward Heath and James Callaghan, in attendance. The party was also meant to raise funds for the Barbara Ward Memorial Trust.

Another Ward legacy is the International Institute for Environment and Development, which she headed. It recently published an assessment of a decade of environmental activity. Avoiding the pitfalls of "projection," it tells us what has and has not been done in the last 10 years:

- Of all the Stockholm resolutions, those on pollution have been best executed. In many cases action has gone beyond that recommended at Stockholm.
- The "regional seas" program has been a success. The Stockholm conference called for legal agreements to end all significant marine pollution in enclosed seas. The countries bounding 10 seas, including the Mediterranean, have now signed agreements.
- A number of well-publicized issues such as DDT poisoning, the pollution of open ocean waters and destruction of the ozone layer by supersonic aircraft have come to be seen as less serious than 10 years ago. As research has progressed it has been established that there is in fact little pollution in the open ocean and no evidence that what there is affects fish stocks or the marine life. Likewise it is realized that DDT is safer for the people who use it than the organo-phosphate insecticides that have replaced it. The ozone layer, it is now accepted, is not damaged by aircraft but more likely by propellants in aerosol sprays. But international action, led by the United States, has successfully begun to control these.
- Other areas of progress include the creation of national parks, conventions on trade in endangered wildlife and the introduction in developed countries of legislation to limit metal poisoning, in particular from lead in gasoline. Apart from the bowhead, whales no longer seem headed for extinction.

However, a number of problems are growing worse — acid rain, the growth of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere and the gathering encroachment of deserts on scarce farming land. The dumping and accidental spilling of oil at sea continues its upward course.

In short, adding up the balance sheet, man has shown that he realized that he takes the development of his planet seriously. The doomsayers did get it wrong. Barbara Ward did get it right.

She ended "Only One Earth" this way: "Our errors point to our cures, and on the basis of man's survival up to this point it is not wholly irrational to believe that he can learn from his mistakes."

International Herald Tribune.

For Some the Game Is Off

By Richard Cohen

WASHINGTON — The other day I got into a cab, told the driver where I wanted to go and then settled back to read the paper. The driver, though, wanted to talk. "Who do you think is gonna win?" he asked. "The British," I said, assuming he was talking about the Falklands. He wasn't. He was talking sports.

It is a language I do not speak. It used to be that I would fake it.

I now sit through the sports segment of the television news waiting to get back to the real news. So I know a bit about sports, and the fact of the matter is I used to know a lot more. I used to thrive on sports, played some of them (basketball, softball, sandlot football) and followed the teams. For a time I had pictures of the players on the walls of my room.

All that is in the past. Somehow sports slipped out of my life. It didn't matter to me anymore, although it continued to matter that sports didn't matter. I considered myself somehow un-American, different from other men and (increasingly) women as well.

I remembered an English teacher in college, a young man with a round and lyrical Southern accent, who let slip one day that he knew nothing about baseball. No one could figure out how that could have happened to him.

I pretended I cared about sports. From time to time I would start reading the sports pages again, but I discovered you had to have the prerequisites to understand what was happening. The stories assumed prior knowledge.

People I met assumed I cared about sports. They would break the ice by referring to something going on in the sports world. Usually I had no idea what they were talking about: "Did you see how the Sonics did last night?" Sonics? Who are they? What sport is that?

So universally held is this belief that an interest in sports is, well, universal, that in the old war movies, asking a question about baseball is how you could tell who was really an American and who was, say, a clever Japanese soldier. "Who won the '42 World Series?" the Americans would ask. Not once would the reply come back from no-man's-land, "Sorry, I'm not a sports fan. Ask me who's the senior senator from Tennessee."

The guilt of the non-sports fan is unrelenting. I brood about it. I recognize the truth in the observation that baseball is something that can link the old and the young, something about which a grandfather can talk to a grandson. The same thing holds, obviously, for passengers and cab drivers.

As for me, I'm tired of feeling guilty. I've been in the service. I've been in fights. I've lied to women, driven too fast, been blind drunk, climbed mountains, seen babies born and men killed and, yes, hit a home run. But I am not a sports fan. I have not really been one since the late Walter F. O'Malley ripped the Dodgers out of Brooklyn and out of my heart as well.

I want some cab driver to begin a conversation with the question, "Say, are you by any remote chance a sports fan?" To which I would say no, and then get into talk about the Falklands. Last I looked, Britain was ahead.

The Washington Post.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Gang Jumping Around

Some people with access to the media would have everyone buy the fundamental fallacy that sports and games are so important as to overshadow every other facet of international relations. The truth is that freedom for Namibia is a billion times more important to the Namibians and all peace-loving peoples than a gang of athletes jumping around in Los Angeles.

New Zealand and the United States have allowed South African sports squads to tour their countries, thus clearly telling the world that they considered the sporting pleasure of a white supremacist minority to be more important than decades of intense suffering by the indigenous black majority population.

It would be perfectly in order for the member countries of the Organization of African Unity, the Soviet Union and all peace-loving nations to stay away from Los Angeles in 1984.

Lilongwe, Malawi. KAMOYO BANDA.

It Was Just a Mix-Up

After Dear Abby, recycling of old "Jumbles" as well? Those of May 31, June 1 and June 2 were oldies. My wife and I demand a F-R-E-U-N-D.

WALTER G. HANSTEIN.

Bochum, West Germany.

Editor's note: Rosry.

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Lee Predicts Trouble On Trade for ASEAN At Opening of Meeting

The Associated Press

SINGAPORE — Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew opened the annual ASEAN foreign ministers' meeting Monday with a warning that the pro-Western group may face increased problems with industrialized nations.

The ministers of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations — Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand — seemed prepared in their three-day conference to concentrate on economic matters rather than the region's hottest political issue: Vietnam's occupation of Cambodia.

"External trade in the ASEAN countries bore the brunt of the world recession, as imports and exports account for more than 50 percent of ASEAN's gross national product," Mr. Lee said at the opening ceremony.

"ASEAN's exports of primary commodities suffered in 1981. As economic growth in the industrial countries stagnated, commodity prices have declined. A fall in demand, together with energy conservation in the West, also led to a weakening of crude oil prices for ASEAN exports throughout 1981," he added.

Indonesia is the largest crude exporter in Asia. Malaysia is the world's largest producer of tin and natural rubber, two other commodities buffeted by the recession.

"ASEAN's problems with the industrialized countries may increase," Mr. Lee said. The ASEAN countries must stick together to withstand external pressures, he said.

'Divide and Rule'

"Subtle measures will be used to divide ASEAN to make protectionism less blatant. We may see new economic manifestations of the old colonial policy of divide and rule," he said. "ASEAN will have to resist short-term benefits, offered individually, against the long-term losses which will result in weakened unity and bargaining strength."

In the political sphere, Mr. Lee said: "It seems that we were premature in assuming that the congruance of American and Chinese interests in containing Soviet expansion will make them de facto allies."

He said the balance of relationships between Washington, Moscow and Peking is more fluid and uncertain than it was a year ago.

"In Southeast Asia, the Soviet Union has underwritten Vietnam's designs in Indochina. In return, the Soviets have acquired access to bases in Vietnam and probably Kampuchea [Cambodia]," Mr. Lee said.

UPI

Lee Kuan Yew

ASEAN has been trying for about a year to bring about a loose coalition of three anti-Vietnamese resistance groups in Cambodia. The Khmer Rouge, Prince Nnrodom Sihanouk's faction and non-Communist followers of former Premier Son Sann disagree, however, over how they would share power.

The ASEAN ministers were expected to discuss the coalition proposal again in closed meetings Tuesday and Wednesday, but prospects of a breakthrough were not bright. None of the three factions was represented at the gathering, conference sources said.

Asian Refugees in U.S. Are Moving in Search of Benefits

By Jay Mathews
Washington Post Service

SEATTLE — Indochinese refugees who fled to the state of Washington two to three years ago are fleeing again, from economically depressed Seattle to economically devastated Michigan and to California, which has more refugees than any nther state — the welfare benefits are higher.

State officials in Washington and Oregon, with few available jnbs and little local money for welfare, say as many as 2,000 refugees have joined the exodus.

"If I had known it was so bad, I would not have come to this country," said Veunho Saelee, 40, a refugee from Laos who has no job and no money for rent for his family of four. "I would have just died in Laos."

The sudden migration follows the U.S. government's decision to cut off benefits to refugees who have been in the United States longer than 18 months — despite an initial promise of 36 months of benefits when they arrived.

Competition for Jobs

In Washington and Oregon, where the unemployment rates exceed 12 percent, the cutoff has exacerbated a desperate situation in which each refugee competes "with 50 unemployed Oregonians for work," said Patricia Rumer, Portland's refugee coordinator.

Miss Rumer said refugee aid officials in Oregón initiated special training for counselors in suicide prevention after news of the cutbacks late last year caused a wave of distress in the refugee community. Seattle officials report a marked increase in reports of wife beating and a heightening of racial tension as hundreds of refugees have suddenly appeared at long-established food banks that cater largely to poor blacks.

The exodus of refugees from the Northwest has particularly upset officials in Michigan, where the unemployment rate is 17 percent but where relatively generous welfare benefits cannot legally be denied to refugees.

Paula Stark, Michigan's coordinator of refugees, said her office had reports of refugees arriving from Washington and Wisconsin. She said Michigan authorities were "very fearful" of the possibility of a major influx.

Greg Hope, a job developer for the International Rescue Committee in Seattle, said he and the committee's Lantian interpreter, Maeseng Saechao, have pleaded with refugees who were packing their cars for Michigan not to go there. "If you have to go anywhere, go where there is employment," they advise the refugees.

Laotians Leave Oregon

Since December, 1,500 members of the Laotian Hmong minority have moved from Oregon to California. Amelia Torres of Catholic Charities in Fresno, Calif., said hundreds of Hmong have settled in that city. "It is going to make a severe impact on our welfare system," she said.

Kuxeng Yongchu, president of the Hmong Family Association of Oregon, said he expects the migration will continue to California, as well as to Texas, where many clan members have found jnbs in the electronics industry. "The job situation in California is about as bad as it is in Oregon, but in California there is a market for truck farming and the welfare is better," Mr. Yongchu said. Truck farming — the productinn of vegetables for market — is a favorite Hmong pursuit.

In March, 587,149 refugees from Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos lived in the United States, and 309,000 of them were receiving rent, food and medical support from the U.S. government, according to Oliver Cromwell of the federal office of refugee resettlement in Washington, D.C.

The decision to help ease the U.S. budget deficit by reducing the promised three years of support to 18 months forced 70,000 of those refugees out of the program. Benefits to Cuban and Haitian entrants into the country also were cut.

When Indochinese refugees began to come to the United States in 1975, Washington state attracted an unusually high portion because of its large Asian community and because state and Seattle officials were particularly receptive. In March, Washington had 27,285 Indochinese refugees, the third highest in the country, after California's 197,131 and Texas' 53,368.

High Cutoff Rate

But the cut in federal aid left 39 percent of Washington's refugees without funds, much higher than the national cutoff rate. In Oregon, 32 percent of its 17,068 refugees were cut off.

Keo Vilaysack, 26, and Keoprasouth Aikham, 20, two friendly but somewhat bewildered Mien nationality refugees from Laos, were getting $288 each a month under the federal program when it ran out last week. They have $35 between them, and the $225 monthly rent on the tiny apartment they share is due.

"Every day we walk around Seattle looking for a jnb, but there is none," Mr. Vilaysack said. When the two young men run out of money or food stamps, "we'll go to some Lao family we know and eat with them," Mr. Vilaysack said.

Relief officials said young, single refugees like them may be able to find jobs soon. But Veunho Saelee, the 40-year-old refugee with a wife and two sons, faces a more difficult dilemma. He also considered leaving Seattle, he said, but "I have no money to move."

His final government welfare check for $531 arrived last month, and the $225 monthly rent for his tiny one-bedroom apartment is due. Mr. Saelee's only hope is a stopgap state program that may pay him about half his usual benefits for the next two months. After that, no more welfare will be available to him in Washington state.

2 Seamen Perish in Fire

The Associated Press

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — Two Philippine merchant seamen died in a fire aboard a chemical carrier about 50 miles east of here, the Coast Guard reported Monday. A third member of the crew of the 560-foot Stolt Falcon was in critical condition at a hospital.

Youth Says Guards At U.S. Embassy Terrorized Him

The Associated Press

DULUTH, Minn. — A college student on a two-week trip to the Soviet Union was terrorized in the U.S. Embassy in Moscow by two U.S. Marines, the Duluth News-Tribune reported.

In a story Sunday, the newspaper said that Richard M. Turcotte, 20, a freshman at the University of Wisconsin-Superior, was on a college-sponsored tour of the Soviet Union. It said he wandered into the U.S. Embassy compound early April 7 where two Marines verbally abused him, shaved off all the hair on his body and choked him.

Mr. Turcotte said the Marines also cut his lip with the razor, bit him on the chest, threatened to stab him with scissors and mutilate him.

The newspaper said that Col. James Cooper, who commands the Marine Corps Security Guard Battalion in Quantico, Va., refused to discuss Mr. Turcotte's allegations except to say the Marines involved were "very severely disciplined" after the incident and had been transferred from Moscow.

U.S. Seeks to Settle Atomic Claims in Marshalls

By Walter Pincus
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration wants to pay $100 million to the government of the Marshall Islands in settlement of all claims against the United States by islanders whose health and property were affected by U.S. nuclear weapons tests in the Pacific between 1946 and 1963.

To get all the money, however, the three-year-old Micronesian government will have to assure Washington that no additional suits will be filed.

Lawsuits seeking more than $4 billion already have been filed in the U.S. Court of Claims, and others are in the works. Islanders from Bikini, for example, whose largest island remains radioactive two decades after the last test, are seeking $450 million.

The U.S. proposal, negotiated with officials of the Marshall Islands government late last month, is the most controversial section of a pact that will change the status of the Pacific atolls from a trusteeship to free association with the United States. It is expected to pass in a vote on Aug. 17. If approved, it must then pass Congress and finally the United Nations.

About 200 islanders from the atolls of Rongelap and Utirik were exposed to radioactive fallout in 1954 from the test of a 15-megaton bomb more than 100 miles (160 kilometers) away. More than 100 have experienced health problems, including cancer and thyroid abnormalities.

"The United States is trying to buy its way out of its responsibilities," said a Washington lawyer who has represented some of the islanders. He was particularly critical of the role given President Amata Kabua of the Marshall Islands.

Mr. Kabua is the son of the traditional king of some of the atolls. In the mid-1960s, his father took a share of $10,000 that Congress voted each of the Rongelap radiation victims. Mr. Kabua himself induced other recipients to invest in a business he controlled, which eventually went bankrupt.

"Kabua has changed," said a federal official who helped negotiate the agreement. "He was elected by the people and has been doing a good job of operating the government."

In an arrangement worked out by Mr. Kabua, Bikini would get $25 million, Eniwetok $16 million, Rongelap $15 million and Utirik $10 million. The remaining $34 million is to go to individual victims under a system that Mr. Kabua and his colleagues will design. Leftover money will go to the government.

A problem with this approach is that only time will tell whether radiation from 20 years ago will cause health problems in the next generation.

In the case of the Rongelap victims, almost 10 years passed before the first thyroid problem was discovered. Since then, almost all the islanders who were under the age of 10 at the time of the fallout have developed a thyroid abnormality.

In another part of the radiation settlement, Mr. Kabua's government will take over operation of special medical programs for exposed islanders and their children, funded by $30.2 million from Washington.

The island of Bikini has been found uninhabitable because of radioactive material in the ground. Experts, whose estimates have proven to be overly optimistic in the past, believe that in 20 years people can live there and grow crops.

The United States spent almost $110 million to clean up several of the Eniwetok islands so they could be resettled. As part of that project, however, one island in the atoll, Runit, was used as the dumping ground for nuclear debris and declared off limits for 20,000 years.

Another portion of the agreement that has created problems for some islanders concerns U.S. rental of Kwajalein atoll for another 50 years. U.S. missiles launched from Vandenberg Air Force Base, Calif., travel 4,200 miles to drop their warheads in Kwajalein's lagoon.

Dutch Royalty Leave for U.S.

Reuters

AMSTERDAM — Queen Beatrix of the Netherlands and her husband, Prince Claus, left Monday for a two-week official visit to the United States as part of celebrations to mark 200 years of unbroken diplomatic relations between the two countries.

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THE NEW AMERICANS FROM GENERAL MOTORS
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U.S. Quarrels Over Water, Criminals Drive States Toward a Less Perfect Union

By Joanne Omang
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Suppose Iowa decided to slap an export tax on all the corn that left its borders. A stiff tax, say 30 percent of the price. Food prices could rise nationwide, maybe even worldwide.

What if the states around the Great Lakes formed a cartel to control use of the world's largest pool of fresh water? What if South Dakota and a lot of other states decided to empty their prisons into California?

In each case, the first steps toward these hostile acts have already been taken. The opening salvos in a new war among the states, spawned by recession and federal budget cuts, are bringing state governments to court and to Congress with more arguments that make the debates over joining the 13 colonies look like child's play.

The fights of the 1700s were mostly about borders and water rights. While such clashes will endure as long as rivers meander, the battlefield has expanded to include "just about anything that can go across a state boundary," including pollution, said Mavis Reeves, a University of Maryland political scientist.

Iowa Gov. Robert D. Ray, a Republican, proposed the tax on corn at the Midwestern Governors Conference in Milwaukee last year. "People were startled by the idea," recalled Mr. Ray's assistant, David Oman.

Such a tax would be "reciprocation," he said, for the severance taxes that oil- and coal-rich states like Louisiana and Montana have been charging Iowa when it buys fuel.

Although 33 states have some form of severance tax to bring in money as a natural resource declines, energy-rich states have lately been using the device as a weapon, according to their less fortunate neighbors. The Northeast-Midwest Coalition, one of the alliances formed recently by states with similar interests, calculated that 12 energy-exporting states in the South and West will earn $193 billion from such taxes over the next 10 years.

"It's not fair. They did nothing to gain that money," said Dave Merkowitz of the coalition, "and now they can lower tax rates and compete for new industry even harder."

The pain is sharper for the industrial Northeast and Midwest because it represents a turning of the regional tables. "When we were the industrial dynamo of the national economy, a lot of the revenue we paid in taxes went to the South and West to build flood-control systems, highways, military bases, everything that allowed those states to get prosperous," Mr. Merkowitz grumbled. "We say to them now, 'Are you a part of the union?'"

The states were friendlier when the Great Society was dishing out dollars to every district. But then the price of oil began climbing.

While federal aid provided 25 percent of state and local spending in 1981, it will be only 15 percent by 1986, according to National Governors Association figures. Topped off by recession, which means more welfare and unemployment checks going out and less coming in from sales and taxes, the mix has most states at the barricades.

"The states have always been competitive, but the newer issues like severance taxes genuinely produce distinctions between winners and losers, and the impact is substantial," said Stephen B. Farber, NGA executive director.

Louisiana's tax on natural gas processed in the state was challenged in the courts by Maryland and seven other states, and was struck down by the Supreme Court last year on grounds that it discriminated between Louisianans and other Americans in violation of the interstate commerce clause of the Constitution.

But the Supreme Court upheld Montana's 30-percent severance tax on coal, which makes no such distinction.

"We lost the battle [to overturn the Montana tax], but we opened up a major front in the war," said Mr. Merkowitz.

Some battles are to keep things out, not to keep them in. Northeastern states claim pollution from Midwestern smokestacks makes acid rain that kills Adirondack fish, and they are pushing Congress to clamp down on Ohio Valley industries.

In South Dakota, Gov. William Janklow recently disclosed that 93 persons charged with forgery, burglary, theft and other crimes were given the choice of being prosecuted or moving to California over the past five years. All of them moved, he said. California officials called it outrageous, and other less printable things.

Although this dispute was linked to California's refusal to extradite a man wanted in South Dakota, South Dakota is clearly pioneering a new way for states to save money. Other states are exporting welfare recipients and unemployed workers, or trying to keep new ones out.

When Florida first ran out of federal relief for its thousands of Haitian refugees, it notified each of them that they might find additional help from any of 10 other states. At the same time, Texas officials printed brochures with the warning that state welfare payments are the nation's second lowest, after Mississippi, and show no signs of rising.

In Michigan, Gov. William G. Milliken, another Republican, last week played host to a gathering of eight governors or their representatives and two Canadian provincial officials whose lands border the Great Lakes to discuss how to keep control over the water. They voted to block any attempt to divert water without agreement from all bordering governments.

Mr. Milliken predicted the "availability of adequate fresh water is the coming national and international resources issue of the decade" and will rival concern over oil supplies during the 1970s.

Water rights have always been points of interstate conflict, but technology is now available for really big battles. Nebraska plans to sue South Dakota to keep it from diverting part of the Missouri River into a Wyoming coal slurry pipeline, an agreement governors and other experts at the Great Lakes meeting viewed as a bad omen.

El Paso, Tex., is challenging a New Mexico law that forbids any out-of-staters from using any of the groundwater beneath New Mexico, and the Supreme Court will soon rule in the Sporhase case, in which two Colorado farmers oppose a similar Nebraska law. The verdict will affect laws that lock up the water in dozens of states.

"If the court upsets this [existing] balance, a water war between the states would ensue, sending them in pursuit of each other's water supplies," Nebraska's legal brief argued.

Cranston Wants to Transfer Skills From U.S. Senate to White House

By David Shribman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — In the hidden chambers of the Capitol, where public civilities are discarded and harsh judgments are made, Sen. Alan Cranston, the Californian who is the Democratic whip, is regarded with great respect.

He is only the fifth Democratic whip to win the position three times. He is considered intelligent, serious-minded and hard-working. He is trusted, even by his colleagues across the aisle.

But in the cloakrooms, private dining rooms and secluded offices scattered about Capitol Hill, there also is puzzlement over what he has been doing lately. In recent months, Sen. Cranston, 67, has let it be known that he is thinking seriously about running for president in 1984.

"Nobody quite understands why he is doing it," a colleague said privately. "He is smart and able, but just because he represents his position quite well down here doesn't mean he can run a decent presidential campaign out there. He may be the party whip, but he has never been what you would call a national senator."

Appealing for Support

Since he formed his exploratory committee in January, however, Sen. Cranston has been traveling about the country, visiting local Democratic leaders, speaking to union groups, appearing on local television shows and appealing to editorial boards for support. This month he plans two trips to New Hampshire, the site of the first presidential primary, and he is scheduled to visit eight states next month.

Thus far Sen. Cranston, a former Stanford University track star who once held the world record for 55-year-olds in the 100-yard dash and who still runs daily, is experiencing something of the loneliness of the long-distance runner. In the past several months, his contemplated candidacy has had little impact on the plans of such leading Democratic contenders as former Vice President Walter F. Mondale and Sen. Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts.

Not Well Known

"People have heard the name," said Sergio Bendixen, the executive director of Sen. Cranston's presidential advisory committee, "but not too many people know very much about him."

Sen. Cranston, who was a foreign correspondent for a news service in prewar Europe, emerged from the California Democratic Council, one of the best known reform movements in the Democratic politics of the 1950s. But he was one of the very few of those reformers to combine ideological fervor with conventional political skills. A former state comptroller, he is the only California Democrat ever to win three terms in the U.S. Senate.

The thought of running for president did not occur to him until recently; he was, he says, too much "in awe" of the office and of the men who occupied it even to consider making a run for the White House.

"It's hard to imagine anybody being president, particularly anyone you know and much less yourself," he said. "But I'm not in awe of the presidency any more, and more and more I can imagine myself doing it and handling it."

Nor is Sen. Cranston troubled by suggestions that he is too old to be elected; he would, in fact, be older at the next inauguration than Mr. Reagan was when he took office. He said that Mr. Reagan has disposed of the age issue in much the same manner that John F. Kennedy disposed of the Catholic issue in 1960.

Skillful Vote Counter

On Capitol Hill, Sen. Cranston is known as one of the most skillful vote counters in the Senate. During the debate on the Panama Canal treaty, for example, reporters and senators alike depended on his tallies in monitoring trends.

Now he is counting votes again. Sen. Cranston knows, for example, that he was re-elected by more than 1.6 million votes in 1980. His 4.7 million votes, nearly 200,000 more than Mr. Reagan got, were the most ever received by a Senate candidate anywhere.

"California gives you 20 percent of the votes you need for the nomination," he said. "I feel I have a very good crack at the West generally. I haven't made a final decision about running, but I'm very encouraged by the reaction I'm getting."

Sen. Cranston is not discouraged by the knowledge that, wherever he has gone in the early days of this endeavor, someone else has been there first. But he is also battling the widespread view that, as one of his questioners put it in a recent campaign swing, his positions differ little from Mr. Mondale's and are distinguishable only in nuance from Sen. Kennedy's.

"My effort will be substance and not style," said Sen. Cranston, who has been a leader of the arms control movement in the Senate. "People know they need substance. It takes more than style to deal with the economy and the Russians."

Pupils Prefer Death to Failure In Hong Kong

Reuters

HONG KONG — One out of every five secondary school students in Hong Kong sees suicide as the only alternative to failure, according to a survey published Monday.

The survey, conducted by a student counseling center, said 14 percent of the 400 students interviewed would choose suicide if the going got too tough at school or home and another 6 percent thought suicide was a heroic way out for failures.

A spokesman for the center said about 7,000 students had approached the service for help last year. There are about 280,000 students in junior secondary schools in Hong Kong.

High Court to Rule If Taping From TV Breaks U.S. Law

United Press International

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court agreed Monday to settle a controversy that may affect millions of Americans: whether people are breaking the law by videotaping programs from their TV sets.

The justices announced that next fall they would review a ruling declaring that the use of home video equipment to record television programs — even for private use — violates copyright laws. An estimated 3 million homes and 12 million people now use home video equipment in the United States.

The lawsuit was filed by Universal City Studios Inc. and Walt Disney Productions, which complained that Americans are taping movies and TV programs without paying any royalties.

Rising Crime in Zambia Disturbs Residents

Foreigners in Lusaka Feel They Are a Particular Target

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

LUSAKA, Zambia — Lusaka's international school is the place where most foreigners living in the Zambian capital send their children, and at lunchtime each day a traffic jam forms as parents wait for their offspring.

The other day, a British woman arrived at the school, but she did not survive to see her child. A gunman demanded the keys to her car; she refused to hand them over and was fatally shot on the spot.

She was the third victim of armed robbers in Zambia in recent days, a tally that seems small compared with New York but that has become a major topic of concern here.

Gunshots Echo

A visitor to Lusaka, for instance, was accompanied to his room by his host with a chronicle that began "I don't want to disturb you, but ...." The host went on to list a series of violent incidents in and around his neighborhood. The visitor thus was psychologically prepared when, on a couple of nights during his stay, lone gunshots echoed in the capital.

Of the latest three victims, one was British, one was Zambian, and the third, on the northern copper belt, was an Asian man bearing a British passport. Among the largely British foreign community, however, alarm has spread like an unchecked bushfire because, apart from government leaders and a leavening of wealthy Zambians, many of the totems of wealth — video sets, hi-fis, Peugeot estate cars — are in the hands of Europeans.

"We are a natural target because we have the things the thieves want," a British resident said, acknowledging, too, that the crime wave has added to the wider uncertainties and resentments associated with whites' economic power in parts of a continent where their political power has expired.

The sense of vulnerability is enhanced by the mystery surrounding what many people believe to be a shadowy, organized gang whose tactics seem ruthless and bloodthirsty and against whom the police offer scant protection.

The oft-quoted reply of Zambian policemen, when alerted to a crime taking place, is, "We have no transport, can you come and pick us up?" It is a difficult request to fulfill for someone whose home is under siege by armed bandits.

To the visitor, Lusaka's expatriates seem to be a small, introverted society, so that panic takes root easily as lurid tales are recycled among the same circle of people. But it is not only Europeans and Asians who are alarmed.

Lusaka has long been a place where personal security is not taken for granted. The villas of the wealthy are surrounded by high walls topped with shards of glass, and the private security concerns who supply day and night guards do a brisk trade. "Over the past six months," a Western diplomat said, "it had seemed to be getting better. That's why the latest outbreak seems so bad."

Zambian officials, meanwhile, seem annoyed by the idea that news of the upsurge in criminality should be broadcast farther than the country's borders. "Why do you not write about crime in the United States?" an official said. "It is much worse than here. What about London? Three people killed there would not make headlines. Why should it make headlines in Zambia?"

And indeed, the outsider feels bound to acknowledge, there are places to avoid in those cities, just as there are precautions to be taken in Lusaka, or in other African places where violent crime is prevalent, such as Nairobi or Lagos.

But personal security is not the only focus of attention in Lusaka; there are matters of national security at stake these days.

In the red-brick confines of the high court, 12 prominent citizens are on trial for treason following an alleged attempt to overthrow President Kenneth Kaunda in 1980. The public galleries are packed, the roads leading to the courthouse are sealed off and, for foreigners, the trial has become an impenetrable sort of affair.

The proceedings have elevated Zambia's view of its security requirements to a high level. Outsiders who manage to get into the courtroom are treated with the deepest suspicion, and several have been ejected. Western diplomats will not venture near the courthouse for fear of being associated with the alleged plotters.

But that is not to say that Zambia is simply a place of crime and conspiracy, nor even that conversation focuses on such perennial topics as shortages of basic commodities.

There are elements of enterprise still in Zambia, despite a protracted economic decline, and an effort to regenerate tourism now that the war in Zimbabwe, to the south, is over.

One man, Phillip Nell, sold his farm near Lusaka a couple of years ago and moved to the north, to virgin lands covering 23,000 acres (9,300 hectares), in the manner of the pioneers who colonized Africa a century ago.

It has cost much investment, his friends say, but it has its comforts: Mr. Nell installed a hydroelectric plant in a stream to light his new home and, so the story goes, also plugged in a television set, in the remote bushlands, to watch last year's royal wedding.

Moi Warns 'Marxist' Kenyan Teachers He Will Crush Attempts at Subversion

Reuters

NAIROBI — President Daniel Arap Moi of Kenya has accused some university lecturers of wanting to foment anarchy and totalitarianism in his country. He said his government would deal ruthlessly with anyone trying to cause disorder and would continue to "righten up all the screws" to maintain stability.

Mr. Moi said that some Marxist-inspired lecturers were "agents serving the interests of foreigners" and sought to destabilize the country. He made his remarks Sunday in a speech to teacher trainees at Kericho.

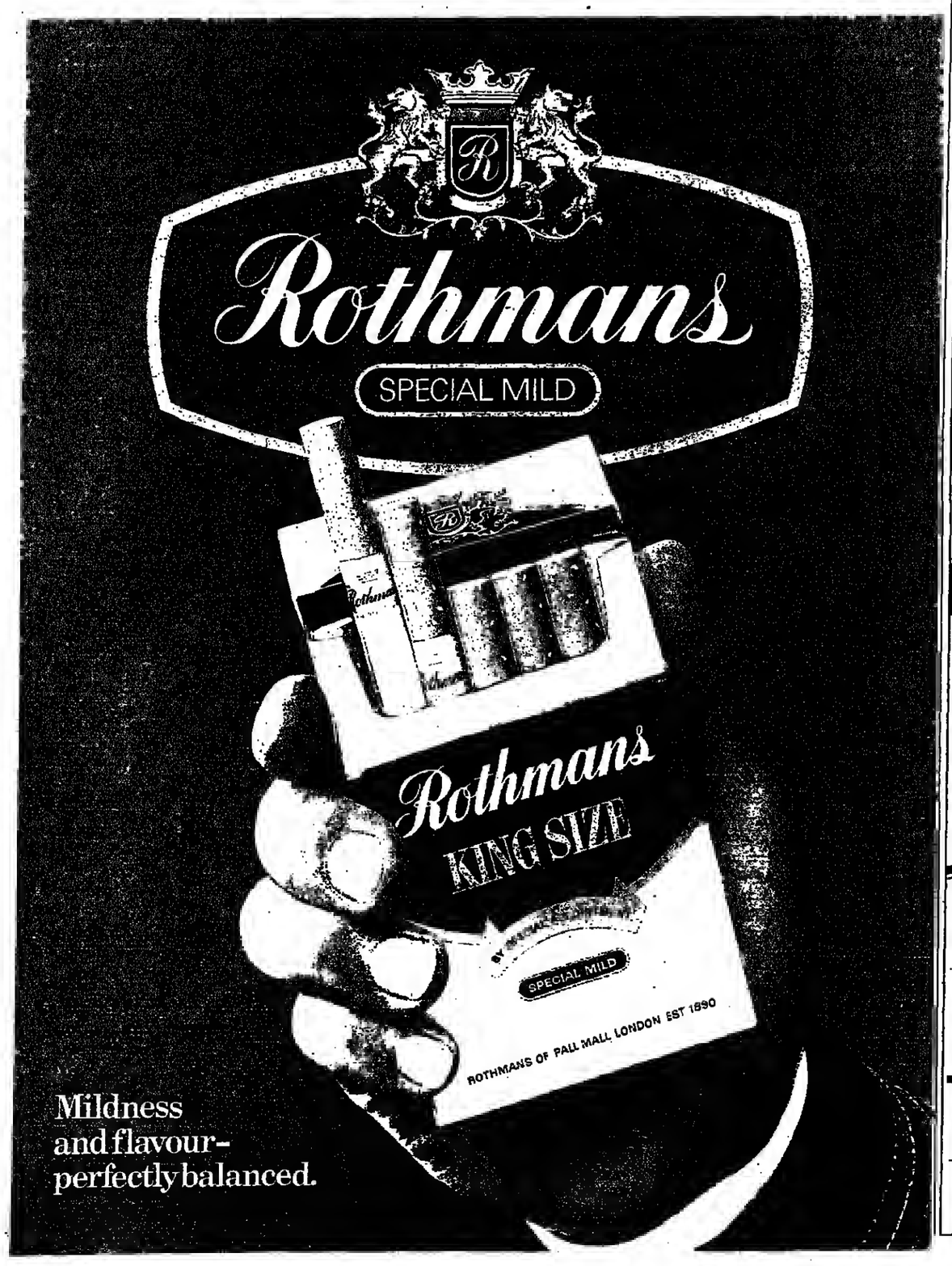
Six Nairobi lecturers have been detained by police in the past three weeks. Two are being held for possessing seditious publications, a charge they have denied. Two were freed during the weekend without charges and the others have still not been charged.

Mr. Moi, who has accused students of plotting to import arms, had warned of a possible crackdown on dissent.

Chinese Aide in Pyongyang

Reuters

TOKYO — Chinese Defense Minister Geng Biao arrived in Pyongyang on Monday at the head of a military delegation for an official goodwill visit to North Korea, the North Korean press agency said.



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ARTS/LEISURE

Showplace for Modern Greek Art

By Haris Livas
International Herald Tribune

ATHENS — "I'm exhausted, but I've filled an artistic gap in Greece," said Ian Vorres, who has just finished work on a 10-year labor of love, his collection of contemporary Greek art.

An astute businessman (his John Vorres Co. acts as agents for American and European companies in Greece) and a writer too (his book "The Last Grand Duchess" recounts the memoirs of the youngest sister of the czar of Russia, a personal friend), Vorres has been putting his real-estate fortune to work on a museum that takes the measure of Greek artists working today.

250-Year-Old Houses

The Vorres Museum of Contemporary Greek Art at Paiania, 17 kilometers from Athens, as well as Vorres' own home, to which the museum is connected, will be open to the general public every weekend from the end of June. During the week the museum will be open to special groups by appointment.

Paiania was once the home both of the orator Demosthenes and of the attractive young general Alcibiades — a fact not lost on Vorres, who hopes to make Alcibiades the subject of his next book. Vorres' own living quarters are a 250-year-old cluster of houses and stables that he resurrected from a state of disrepair into a home that has been featured in architectural publications around the world.

All the traditional features of Greek architecture have been retained, and the redecorated buildings have been filled with exquisite treasures of Greek folk art. Wood carvings, icons, paintings, old brass, hand-woven materials and antique plates all have their place; humble objects such as troughs have been transformed, filled with bouquets of dried wild flowers.

The house's landscaped grounds are a riot of flowers — burgeoning roses, water lilies, shade trees over old wells. Huge grindstones are set amid the natural splendor. The house commmes with the garden — flowers and greenery outside are visible through large glass windows and open doors. With its whitewashed Greek walls, the new museum is a continuation of this outside world, its low profile set harmoniously against the mountain behind.

Airy Display Space

Michael Photiadis, the museum's architect, has designed an airy display space, well-lit through skylights and huge glass windows that overlook outdoor pools. "He knew exactly what I wanted," said Vorres.

Vorres decided to establish his museum in 1972, when the director of Canada's National Gallery visited Greece to see what modern Greek artists were doing. "There was nothing to show him," said Vorres, "so I decided I had to do *something*. I knew the artists; I had followed their work; and I began to buy with great care. Whatever I bought was what the artist himself considered important."

Vorres' collection of 400 paintings and 40 sculptures includes the work of both unknowns and of artists with international reputations (Ghika, Chryssa, Loukis Samaras, Moralis, for example). There are Sofia Vari's huge nudes, sensual yet horrifying, the ripe watermelon in all its realistic glory by Achilleas Drougas, the chunky green nudes of Katafigiotis that recall the stolid figures of his boyhood in Thessaly, the modern angel with pomegranates by Zoe Skidaresi, the huge expressionist scribbled face by Manolis Polymeris, an agonized scream by Yulia Gazetopoulou, Foukaras' soldiers and corpses.

Used Own Intuition

Vorres hung the show himself, after visiting major museums in the United States and Europe. "I got different advice from everyone," he said, "so I finally decided to use my own intuition." He brought out of basements and storerooms the results of 10 years of collecting and set them up around the walls of his house to study them. "I had forgotten half of what I had. It took me two to three weeks to hang everything."

Paintings are grouped by themes, but the museum also achieves a remarkable flow of colors and forms. A wall of Greek landscapes ends in a simple painting by Sotiris Sorogas of bare rocks with a red poppy growing bravely among them. A horse's head by Koures rears out of the sea, next to a flying horse by Tassos Hatzis.

Having spent a fortune on the museum and nearly all his income on its upkeep, will Vorres stop collecting? "I'm still buying," he said. "My friends and family think I'm mad." To house the new acquisitions and enlarge the museum, he expects some "support and understanding from the state." The museum is a gift to the Greek nation, and on Vorres' death — he is the last of his line — he plans to leave the house to the nation also.

Ian Vorres in the entrance hall of his museum.

Video-Game 'Arthritis'

By Bryce Nelson
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Habitual video-game players may come down with "arcade arthritis" or other potentially serious physical problems, according to a study presented at a medical meeting here.

"We are likely to see chronic problems developing in the hands, wrists and perhaps even shoulders," said Dr. Gary E. Myerson, chief investigator of the study and a senior fellow in rheumatology and immunology at the Emory University School of Medicine in Atlanta.

In the study of 142 video-arcade patrons, Myerson and two other Emory rheumatologists found that 65 percent of the players had temporary arthritic conditions or other noticeable physical complaints.

"The rapid repetition of motion in handling the controls is causing the injuries," Myerson said at a press conference at the Pan-American Congress of Rheumatology.

Myerson said he planned to complete a more extensive study this year to determine whether video-game addicts were suffering any permanent arthritic problems.

Soviet History and Kids' Names

By Serge Schmemann
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — It is hard to imagine a Russia without Ivans or Borises. But there was a time when the blond child frolicking in a Moscow courtyard was as likely to respond to names like Traktor or Elektrifikatsiya.

In the heady aftermath of the 1917 Bolshevik Revolution, when a grand new world seemed possible and even imminent, many enthusiastic young Communists found it somehow oot of step to cling to old and traditional names.

And so in the 1920s and 1930s there came into the world a whole oew generation burdened with names such as Avangard or Utopiya. A whole catalog of callings was derived from the founder of the Soviet state, including Vladlen for Vladimir Lenin, Ninel for Lenin spelled backward, and Vilior, the acronym for Vladimir Ilyich Lenin, Initiator of the October Revolution.

The enthusiasm for identifying infants with the new order knew few bounds. Some babies were given the names of elements — Radi for radium, Geli for helium. Others assumed the compressed slogans of the Communist Party. *Partiya litsom k dereune*, or "The party face-to-face with the countryside," provided a name for little Parlikder.

Now the Industriyas and Oktyabrinas are in middle age and beyond, gray-haired reminders of headier days and faded ideals. By the 1940s the fad was virtually finished.

Names have come full circle today. A revival of interest in Russia's national roots has brought back the names of old, particularly those redolent of ancient legends, noble heroes or resplendent czars. Nikolai, Dmitri, Fyodor, Pyotr, Roman and Kirill can be met anew in kindergartens, playing with Yelena and even Anastasiya, the name of Czar Nicholas II's daughter once thought to have survived the 1918 murder of the royal family.

Government statistics indicate that the most popular male names today are Aleksandr and Sergei, which might well have been the most widespread on the eve of the Revolution.

And how have the Utopiyas and Turbinas fared? By most accounts, not too well. In a few cases, the revolutionary names entered common usage. Few of today's Renats and Renatas are aware that they are namesakes of Revolutsiya, Nanka, Trud (Revolution, Science, Labor).

But for the most part, bearers of fanciful names have had to live with a touch of ridicule and bad puns. Patriotic and noble as the practice seemed at the time, Soviet specialists in onomastics frequently speak out these days in favor of classic names.

Prof. Vladimir A. Nikooov, head of the onomastics section at the Ethnography Institute of the Academy of Sciences, said in a recent newspaper interview that studies had shown children to be happier with ordinary names, and he urged parents to exercise "restraint and good taste."

He told of a waiter in Moscow whose poor grades at school were made all the more unbearable because his parents had named him Genii (Genius).

A similar theme was struck recently in a newspaper in Armenia, where the author cited extreme examples such as Five-Year-Plan-in-Four. The modest bearer of this name would be glad to change it, the paper said, but the process is arduous — and politically risky.

Changing Political Tides

By the same token, keeping a name through changing political tides could prove risky. Many women named Stalina abandoned the name after Stalin was posthumously denounced in 1956 and again in 1961, and one Melsor dropped the "s" from his original name, which stood for Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin, October Revolution.

The basic problem, Nikonov suggested, is being saddled with a silly name. "A person with a pretentious name, whether he wants it or not, unwillingly draws attention to himself," he wrote. "If he does not suffer from false vanity, then, you must agree, it is a rather unpleasant burden for the nervous system."

The problem was compounded in some cases where the enthusiasm of the newly liberated proletarians and peasants outstripped their erudition. This yielded off-the-mark efforts such as Vinegret, for vinaigrette; Embrion for embryo, and even one Dizenteriya, a woman plagued for life not only by the name of the intestinal ailment but by having the Russian word "dizenteriya" misspelled.

Nikonov further noted that giving a strange name to a boy effectively condemns two generations to using it. The Russian practice, widely adopted throughout the Soviet Union, is to use the first name and a patronymic, derived from the father's name.

But what happens to the offspring of a father named Vinegret? Especially if, following the custom of the 1940s, he gave the child a foreign-sounding name such as Romuald or Izolda? Yes, Romuald Vinegretovich or Izolda Vinegretovna.

Patriotic names continue to flourish in the designation of streets, factories, products and enterprises. Lenin, of course, remains ubiquitous — Moscow alone has a borough, street, boulevard, alley, square, electrical engineering plant, academy, stadium, range of hills and an entire subway system oamed after him.

Stalin and Nikita S. Khrushchev, for reasons beyond their control, have virtually nothing named after them these days, and a law prohibits using the names of living leaders. A city called Brezhnevsk is still to be named.

European Jazz Festival Calendar

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — One of the most important developments in jazz over the last decade has been its internationalization. Non-American musicians have entered the top ranks in force, and the overseas market has begun to reach serious proportions.

Almost unnoticed by a floundering music industry, jazz festivals have been multiplying at a rapid rate. This summer there will be more than 30 in Europe alone, with a total estimated audience of 400,000.

The following list has been compiled with geographic and stylistic variety in mind. (Package prices including camping or hotel and transportation are often available.)

Montauban, France (June 28-July 4): Celebrating the 50th anniversary of the Hot Club de France, in the home town of its founder Hugues Panassie, this festival accents familiar styles; with Panama Francis and his Savoy Sultans, Ray Charles, Claude Bolling, Memphis Slim, Wild Bill Davis. (Festival de Jazz, Place du Maréchal Foch, 82000 Montauban).

* * *

Kongsberg, Norway (July 1-4): Tabackin-Akiyoshi big band, Richie Cole's "Alto Madness," Sun Ra. (P.O. Box 91, 3600-Kongsberg).

* * *

Nickelsdorf, Austria (July 8-11): Austria has recently become an enthusiastic market for avant-garde jazz: Muhal Richard Abrams, James Newton, Willem Breuker, David Murray Octet. (Untere Hauptstrasse 3, Nickelsdorf).

* * *

Montreux, Switzerland (July 9-25): Rock, Brazilian, rhythm and blues and reggae as well as jazz. Perhaps the most eclectic festival of all. More than 50,000 people are expected to attend this year for Talking Heads, Sugar Blue, Charles Lloyd, Milton Nascimento, Jimmy Cliff, Lionel Hampton, Modern Jazz Quartet, 12 student big bands, Michel Legrand, Mose Allison, Laurie Anderson, Slim Gaillard, Rickie Lee Jones, Didier Lockwood. (Office de Tourisme, P.O. Box 97, CH-1820 Montreux).

* * *

Nice (July 10-20): The "Grande Parade du Jazz" could more aptly be described as a circus than a festival. Fun for all the family in the lovely Cimiez gardens overlooking town — watch out for the sticky candy cotton and don't trip over a baby pram. Close to 140,000 fans are predicted, more than last year. To call the atmosphere "relaxed" would be an understatement. Wynton Marsalis, Trummy Young, Dizzy Gillespie, Clark Terry, Dave Brubeck, Carmen McRae, Charlie Byrd, The Crusaders, Arnette Cobb, Benny Golson with Art Farmer. (Hotel Mercure, 2 Rue Halevy, 06000 Nice).

* * *

San Sebastian, Spain (July 13-18): A homage to the great Catalonian pianist Tete Montoliu, including Johnny Griffin, Sonny Stitt, Duke Jordan, Randy Weston, the Modern Jazz Quartet and Montoliu himself. (Jazz Festival, Centro de Tourismo, c/o Reina Regente, s/n San Sebastian).

* * *

Knebworth, England (July 17-18, 24-25): Twenty-five minutes from Kings Cross station, the Capital Radio Jazz Festival presents over 250 artists including B.B. King, Red Norvo, Dick Hyman's Classic Jazz Band, Spyro Gyra, Freddie Hubbard, Zoot Money, Art Blakey, Ray Charles. (Jazz Festival, Capital Radio, P.O. Box 65, London NW1).

* * *

The Hague (July 16-18): One of the smoothest-running and certainly most hectic of all, the Northsea Festival has been described as a "jazz supermarket." Last year 30,000 people listened to 600 musicians play in nine halls eight hours a day for three days in The Hague Convention Center. This year there will be 10 halls and more musicians. Scott Hamilton, Lounge Lizards, Gerry Mulligan, Tal Farlowe, Ray Barretto, Defunkt, Anita O'Day, North Texas State University Jazz Lab Band. It might be shorter to list who is not playing the Northsea. (P.O. Box 87840, 2508 The Hague).

* * *

Pori, Finland (July 15-18): Finnish fans are famous for listening to jazz outdoors come rain or shine. Last year thousands of them stood under umbrellas and plastic sacks to cheer Lionel Hampton. This year, the 17th annual Pori International Jazz Festival will present the Benny Goodman Octet (with Mel Lewis, drums), David Chertok's jazz films, Bob Wilber and the Sidney Bechet Legacy, Jon Hendricks and Company, George Russell's New York Big Band, James Blood Ulmer and a number of Finnish jazz musicians. (Lippopalvelu, PL 737, 00100 Helsinki 10).

* * *

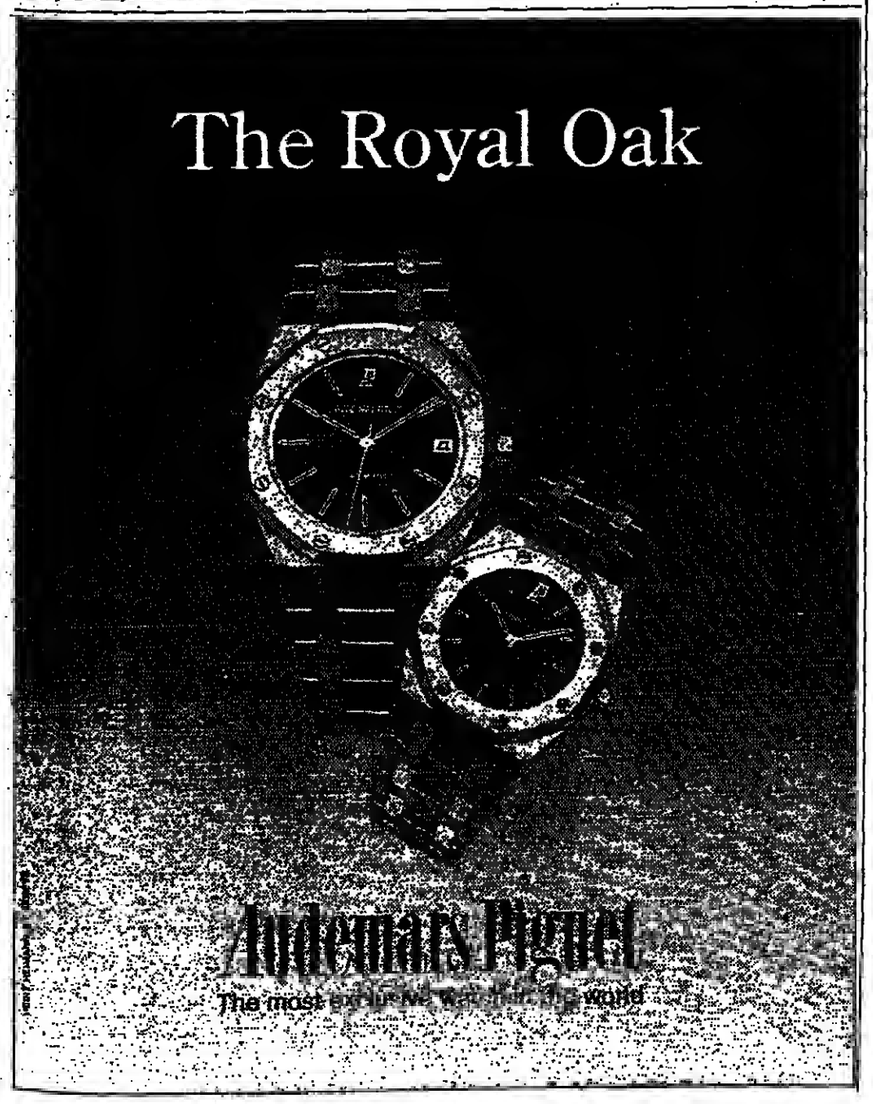
Antibes, France (July 17-24): Jazz in a park on starry Riviera nights: John McLaughlin, Stephane Grappelli, McCoy Tyner with Elvin Jones, Carla Bley, Nina Simone, University of Miami Jazz Band. (Maison du Tourisme, Place Charles de Gaulle, Antibes).

* * *

Molde, Norway (July 26-31): On a fjord, featuring a style called Euro-Jazz, this festival is a favorite among musicians themselves: Old and New Dreams (with Don Cherry and Charlie Haden), Jan Garbarek, George Gruntz Concert Jazz Band, Von and Chico Freeman, Lester Bowie, George Adams-Don Pullen Quartet. (P.O. Box 261, 6401 Molde).

For a complete selection of smaller festivals for which there is no room here, consult the July issue of the French Jazz Magazine.

—MICHAEL ZWERIN



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Market Summary, June 14

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
30 Ind	807.74	810.22	798.61	801.85	—7.89
20 Trn	217.60	218.94	213.10	214.22	—4.28
15 Util	109.74	109.96	108.83	109.22	—0.74
65 Stk	315.88	316.89	312.21	313.41	—3.25

Standard & Poors Index

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Composite	111.32	109.41	109.96	—1.28
Industrials	124.40	122.22	122.88	—1.45
Utilities	52.96	52.28	52.52	—0.32
Finance	12.65	12.40	12.46	—0.17
Transp.	17.47	17.11	17.19	—0.28

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Bay	Sales	*Short
June 11	149,131	234,158	605
June 10	165,162	229,994	591
June 9	107,945	145,411	1,207
June 8	110,536	154,702	1,167
June 7	118,640	183,043	1,871

*Included in the sales figures.

Market Diaries

	NYSE Close	NYSE Prev.	AMEX Close	AMEX Prev.
Volume	19.74	18.10	4.49	2.04
Adv.	1,241	724	403	148
Vol. Up	16.97	5.67	0.80	N.A.
Decl.	298	1,043	1.35	358
Vol. Down	7.22	10.35	0.62	N.A.
Unch.	317	383	300	313
Total	1,854	1167	780	779
New highs	19	4	7	7
New lows	33	45	19	25

Dow Jones Bond Averages

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Bonds	—	—	59.60	—0.09
Utilities	—	—	58.06	—0.16
Industrials	—	—	61.30	—0.03

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
259.90	256.79	256.95	—2.83

AMEX Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch'ge
DomePtrl	233,200	4⅞	— ⅛
BowneCo	164,300	9⅝	— ⅛
KeyPharm s	134,900	28¼	—3⅛
WangB	114,700	23	—1⅛
GulfCan o	98,400	10⅝	— ⅛
Elx Lsvud	87,400	14	+1⅝
StockEng	60,200	4⅝	— ⅜
Champ Ho	54,200	2⅜	— ⅛
Crutchr Res	51,400	11	— ⅛
Soumrk wtC	21,000	2⅛	+ ⅛

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Composite	63.59	63.25	63.25	—0.47
Industrials	72.08	71.44	71.66	—0.88
Transp.	53.60	53.16	53.16	—0.72
Utilities	31.83	37.72	37.72	—0.16
Finance	63.71	63.30	63.30	—0.65

NYSE Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch'ge
CitiesSvcr	611,200	36½	+1⅛
CIGNACp n	526,300	33	—1½
Gen Motors	438,700	45¼	
Mobil	412,300	23¾	— ⅜
IBM	396,500	57⅝	— ½
Exxon n	393,400	37⅝	— ⅛
Sears Roeb	384,000	18⅝	— ⅛
U S Steel	379,200	18¼	—1⅛
Firestone	377,300	12	+ ⅛
UnOilCal	370,400	35⅝	—1
Tandy	358,800	27⅝	— ⅜
duPont	357,100	32½	— ½
AmerT&T	350,400	57	— ⅛
Deltona	346,100	11⅝	+ ⅛
Schlumbrg	342,900	48⅝	— ⅜

Monday's NYSE Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge Prev Quot.
12⅛	6	AAR	.44	4.6	15	29	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	
48⅝	41¼	ACF	2.76	8.5	6	33	32	32⅝	32⅝+	⅛
28½	14⅝	AMF	1.24	8.9	6	241	15½	14	15¼—	⅛
4⅝	3¾	APL				1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
36	23½	ARA	2	7.4	7	37	27⅛	26⅞	26⅞—	⅛
54½	28¾	ASA	.36	1.1		329	29¼	28¼	28¼—1¼	
36⅝	11½	AVX	.32	2.3	18	15	15	14	14 +	⅛
32¼	23⅝	AbtLab	.84	3.0	16	901	28¾	28	28 —	¼
26½	16⅝	AcmeC	1.40	6.0	6	93	17⅝	17½	17½	
9⅝	6⅝	AcmeE	n.20b		47	7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
15⅝	12⅝	AdmEx	2.52a		18		14	14	14 —	⅛
8⅝	4⅝	AdmMl	.20a	3.8	11	17	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
48¼	24½	AetnLf	2.52	7.2	6	1962	36	34⅝	35⅝+	⅜
19½	9¼	Ahmans	.60	7.2		42	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
3⅝	2⅛	Ailesn					2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
43½	27⅝	AirProd	.60	2.6	7	670	26¼	25⅞	25⅞—	½
14⅝	7⅝	AirbFrt	.60	4.9	15	27	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
18⅛	7⅝	Alcoa	.80		9	441	14	13⅛	13½—	⅛
22½	14½	AlMgo	n		131	1	15½	15½	15½—	⅛
27⅞	23¼	AlgPr	pfA3.92	15.	3		25½	25½	25½+	¼
5⅝	5½	AlgP	pfd.57	15.	7		5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
61	53	AlgP	pf	9.	14	x100	57	57	57 +	½
56	46	AlgP	pfB.16	15.	2	x100	56	56	56	
16	13⅝	Alleghny	1.80	11.	6	230	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
32⅝	22⅝	Albany	1.20	4.3	6	308	34⅝	34⅛	34⅛—	⅛
14⅝	9⅝	Alberto	.80	4.3	7	18	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝+	⅛
31	22	Albtsn		5.2	9	49	x31¼	31	31	
33⅝	16⅝	Alcan	1.40	11.	7	1340	17⅝	15⅝	16⅝—	⅝
33	23	AlcaSid	1.68	4.4	7	33	41⅝	41	41 —	⅝
22⅝	17⅝	AlcCo	pfD.84	14.	4		20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
52⅝	25⅝	AlgInt	1.40	4.5	4	37	26½	25⅞	25⅞—	⅜
17⅝	14⅝	AlgPl	pfC1.20	14.	10	16	15	15	15 —	⅛
77	70⅝	AlgPl	pfC11.20	14.	75	72	71⅝	71⅝—	⅛	
20¼	14	AlgPw	2.16	12.	6	469	18⅛	18	18 —	¼
19⅝	12⅝	AllgEn	1.24	7.4	16	13	17	16⅞	16⅞—	⅛
59⅝	21⅝	AldCp	2.40	7.2	4	264	33½	33	33⅛—	⅜
54⅝	44	AldCp	pfA.74	13.		70	21	50⅝	50⅝—	⅜
35⅝	18⅝	AldwNt	1	2.9	5	108	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	
9⅝	7	AlldPr	.20	2.6	23		7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
31⅝	23⅝	AllsStr	1.80	6.3	7	183	29⅝	29	29 —	⅜
19⅝	15⅝	AlgTel	n 1	4.3	6	11	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
20⅝	12¼	AllsCh				98	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
21⅝	39¼	AlphPh	pfD.88	17.		27	22½	22	22⅛—	⅛
26¼	14½	AllrAu	s .48	1.8	16	24	26⅛	26	26⅛	
14	8⅝	AlpnPr				12	12	12	12 +	⅛
22⅛	21⅞	AlcoSd	1.80	7.5	8	1073	24⅝	24	24⅝—	⅛
21⅝	3⅝	AmSiSv	.5	12.	3	21	43½	43⅛	43⅛—	⅛
67⅝	50	Amax	.60	2.0	9	592	30½	29	29⅝—	⅛
23	14⅝	Amrce	1.32	4.4	8	4	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
34	25⅝	Amcn	pfD.40	6.	2	33	29	29	29 —	⅜
35⅝	15⅝	AmHes	1.10	8.1	86	1001	21⅝	33⅝	33⅝—	⅛
156	66	AHes	pfA3.50	5.7		94	64	64	64	+2
8⅛	1⅝	AmHmP	s.10	4.4		254	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
19⅝	9¼	AmAir				1133	16	17⅛	17⅛—	⅜
8⅛	3⅛	AlsPr	wt			379	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
14⅝	12⅝	AAir	pf 2.18	16.		36	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝+	⅛
16⅝	10⅝	ABakr			63	88	15½	12	12 —	⅛
46⅝	34	ABrand	3.50	8.8	6	262	40½	39⅝	39⅝—	½
23⅝	18⅝	ABrd	pfZ.75	12.		1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝+	⅛
28⅝	18⅝	ABdCo	1.40	4.4	7	275	31⅝	31⅛	31⅛—	⅛
23⅛	18⅝	ABldM		4.7	6	18	21½	21⅛	21⅛+	⅛
16⅝	10½	ABusPd	.84	4.4	7	10	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
42⅝	29⅝	AmCan	2.90	11.	8	497	27⅝	27⅛	27⅛—	⅛
12⅝	10⅝	ACon	pfZ.60	14.	3		26⅝	26⅝	26⅝—	⅛
7½	6	ACntry	.20e	3.8	7	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
25⅛	24⅝	ACyan	1.75	6.7	7	3128	27	26⅛	26⅛—	⅜
39⅝	24⅝	ADT	1.52	4.4	9	197	34⅝	34⅛	34⅛	
7⅝	5⅝	AElPw	2.24	8.7	5	174	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝—	⅛
54⅝	37⅝	AmExp	2.20	4.5	7	2698	43½	42¼	42¼—1⅛	
5⅝	7	APomil	.60	4.4	6	280	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
46½	27	AGnCp	2.20	5.9	6	25	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝—	⅛
29⅝	31⅝	AGn	pfA2.50	9.3		1	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	
17	14⅝	AGlBd	2.04a	13.	123	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
20¼	12	AGnCv	1.80a	7.9		13	23¼	d22⅝	22⅝—	⅛
21⅝	16	AHerit	.84	4.3	10	6	19½	19⅝	19⅝+	⅛
14⅝	8⅝	AHoist	1.12	8.3	6	54	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
38⅝	28⅝	AHome	2.20	6.0	11	992	37⅝	36⅝	36⅝—	⅜
47	31⅛	AHosp	1.24	3.0	13	1450	41⅝	40⅝	41 —	⅜
30⅝	16⅛	AMI	9 .52	2.5	11	1298	21⅝	19	20⅝—	⅛
4	2⅛	AMcM	n			13	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
36½	29¼	AMotr	n 3	1.8	4	349	30⅝	30	30 —	⅛
15⅝	5⅛	ASLFlo		8.3		12	7½	7	7¼+	¼
15⅝	5⅝	ASup	9 .80a	8.8	8	13	9⅝	9¼	9⅝+	⅛
46	21½	AmStd	2.20	9.4	8	698	24	22	23⅝—	⅜
14⅝	8⅝	AStertl	.36	3.0	10	166	12⅝	12⅝	13 —	⅜
41½	21⅝	AmStr	1.10	2.4	7	x110	41⅝	41	41	
17⅝	12⅝	ASug	pf 5.51	13.	3	40	17	17	17 —	⅛
61⅝	50½	ATT	5.40	10.	6	3506	52⅝	51⅝	52 —	⅛
64⅝	54	ATT	pf 4	7.2	13		55½	55½	55½+	¼
67½	57	ATT	pf 3.64	7.1	13	153	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝—	⅛
34½	27⅝	ATT	pf 3.74	11.	2		34⅝	33⅝	33⅝—	⅛
19⅝	12	AWalt	1.20	8.6	4	9	15	15	15	
9⅝	8¼	AWsl	pfI.25	14.	4	x200	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝	
10	8½	AWsh	SpI.20	14.		10	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
31⅛	21	Ameron	1.60	7.2	4	33	22⅝	21⅝	22⅛	
25½	14½	AmesD	s.40	1.7	9	95	24⅛	23⅝	23⅝	
35½	23	Ametek	1.20	4.5	11	18	26⅝	26⅝	26½	
18⅝	12⅝	Amfac	1.44	7.2	8	31	19⅝	19½	19½	
23⅝	17⅝	AmHes	1.60	9.3	4	33	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
27⅝	18⅝	Amstar	1.90	9.1	4	99	20⅝	19⅝	20⅝+	1⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge Prev Quot.
8⅝	4⅝	Amst	pf .48	14.		1	6	6	6 —	⅛
47	20¼	Amsted	2.48	12.	8	60	21⅝	21⅛	21½—	⅛
13½	10⅝	Amcms	n.16	1.1	12	57	12⅝	11½	11½—	⅛
20⅝	12⅝	Anlog	3			22	4	17⅝	17½—	⅛
18½	13⅝	Anchor	1.36	9.5	6	78	14½	14⅛	14⅛+	⅜
32⅝	22	AnCley	1.32	4.3	6	37	27⅝	26⅝	27 —	⅛
13⅝	9⅝	AndrG	n .30	1.7	8	22	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝—	⅜
23	15⅝	Ampelic	.60	3.0	10	59	19⅝	19½	19½+	¼
31⅛	23⅝	Anheus	1.28	2.6	6	973	50⅝	49⅝	49⅝—1⅛	
30⅝	12⅝	Anixtr	s .20	1.5	14	148	13⅝	13	13⅝—	½
10⅝	6⅝	Anthny	.40	4.3	6	10	7	7	7	
19⅝	11⅝	Apache	.24	1.3	11	225	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	
17½	12	ApchP	pfD.46	14.		5	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
17	12⅝	ApchP	pfE.45	14.		16	13	13	13 +	⅛
23	16⅝	ApelMc	.931	5.0	11	132	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝+	⅛
64	56⅛	BoSE	pfA.85	1.0	6	685	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
8⅝	7⅝	BoSE	pfC.17	14.	6	85	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
10⅝	6	BoSE	pfE1.46	15.	2	10	10	10	10	
26⅝	22	BrlgSt	1.36a	4.5	6	48	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝+	⅛
59⅝	45⅝	BrlgSt	2.10	3.8	12	1002	56⅝	55⅝	55⅝—	⅜
41½	29⅝	BrlgM	pf 2	5.4	7		38⅝	38⅝	38⅝+1⅛	
29⅝	21⅝	BrgW	pfA1.40	8.1	6	14	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝—	⅛
17½	12	Brock	n .10		23	45	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
17	12⅝	Brckwy	1.20	6.2	6	26	19⅝	19	19 +	⅛
25⅝	19⅝	BkUG	2.70	10.	4	68	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
16⅝	14	BkUG	pfZ.47	14.	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
28⅝	24⅝	BkUG	pfJ.95	14.	5		27½	27½	27½—	⅛
29½	21⅝	BwnSh	.80	4.5	60	24	14½	14⅛	14⅛	
34⅝	24½	BwnSp	1.76	4.5	6	56	32½	31⅝	31⅝—	⅛
34⅝	24⅝	BwnFer	1	3.4	11	n128	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	
28	14⅝	Brnswk	1	5.2	2	647	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝—	⅛
47⅝	28	Brnts	pfE.40	7.4		6	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝+	⅛
44	24	BrushW	1.20	3.1	12	8	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝—	⅛
31⅝	13	BucyEr	.84	6.6	7	117	13½	12⅝	13⅛—	⅛
12	7½	Bundy	.40b	7.5	4	59	8	7⅝	8 +	⅛
17⅝	13⅝	BurlN	2.16	14.	7	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
27⅝	18⅝	BrlInd	1.52	6.5	6	644	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛—	⅜
58⅝	37	BrlNo	1.52a	3.5	8	1082	43⅝	42	43⅛—	⅛
10	6⅝	BrlSt	pfA.63	10.	10	34	6¼	5¼	5¼+	⅛
19⅝	15⅝	BrlN	pfJ.213	11.	3	20	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝—	⅛
22⅝	15⅝	Burnd	.9 .48	3.8	7	14	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
42⅝	27⅝	Burrgh	2.60	6.8	6	18	38⅝	38	38⅝+	⅛
14⅝	7⅝	BushTr	.52	6.0	6	169	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
21⅝	9⅝	Butles			5	59	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
C—C—C										
52⅝	20	CBI Ind	1.60a	4.3	7	25	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝+	⅜
99⅝	36	CBS	2.80	7.9	6	541	35⅝	35	35⅝—	⅜
17⅝	8⅝	CCI			3	173	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
55⅝	33½	CIGNA	n2.30	7.0	3263	34⅝	d33	33	33 —1⅛	
50⅝	32⅝	CIGNA	pf 2.75	12.	22	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝—	⅛	
7⅝	4	CLC			6	154	7⅛	d 7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
16⅝	10⅝	CNA Fn			6	32	10½	d10⅛	10½	
2⅝	1⅝	CNA	pf 1.10	8.1	15	14	13½	13½	13½—	⅛
8⅝	6	CNAI	1.20a	14.		25	9	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
28⅝	27⅝	CPC Int	2.10	5.8	8	145	36⅝	36	36⅝	
28	18⅝	CP Nat	2.20	9.4	6	39	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
32⅝	21⅝	CSX	2.64	7.5	5	1	35⅝	d35⅝	35⅝—	⅛
33	16⅛	Cabot	.92	4.5	6	100	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛+	⅛
23⅝	6⅝	Cadenc			7	135	8	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
16⅝	5⅝	Caesar			7	225	8	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
21⅝	14⅝	Calflo	.25e	2.7	14	7	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
18⅛	10	CRLk	9 .28		6	177	15⅝	d 9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
53	25⅝	CamSe	2.16	4.3	6	18	34⅝	33⅝	34⅛+	⅛
44⅝	20⅝	CdPac	91.90		4	2	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝—	⅛
12⅝	8⅝	CamPE	91.12		11		11⅝	11	11⅝+	⅛
16⅝	12⅝	CmPt	.44	1.8	20	14	25	24⅝	24⅝—	⅛
80½	44⅝	CapCity	.20	3	12	42	73½	72⅝	73⅛—	⅛
70½	38⅝	CapCit	pfA3.12	4.3	7	41	28⅝	24⅝	24⅝—	⅛
31⅝	17⅝	Carling	9 .20		8	52	5½	5⅝	5½	
21⅝	18⅝	Carlisle	.88	3.8	6	34	23	23	23⅝—	⅛
33½	23⅝	Carnat	2	4.4	4	164	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝+	⅛
12⅝	5½	CaroCo	4	3.9	17	x100	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝ +2	
14⅝	10⅝	CarPw	.56	4.0	8	12	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
27	17⅝	CarPw	2.40	11.	7	882	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
31	17⅝	CarP	pfZ.67	14.	1		19⅛	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
22⅝	12	CarTec	2.16	4.7	6	45	23½	23	23 —	⅛
21⅝	14⅝	CarWh	1.20	7.4	5	6	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝+	⅛
19⅝	12⅝	CartHw	1.22	9.4	9	41	13	12⅝	13	
21⅝	10⅝	CartPl	2 .63	4.1	7	23	22	22	+7⅝	
14	9⅝	CartWh	.40	3.7	6	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
7⅝	7⅝	CascNG	1.12	15.	6	64	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
13⅝	7⅝	CastCk	.40	3.6	10	26	8	7⅝	8 +	⅛
70⅝	26½	CatrpT	2.20	7.2	7	2112	30½	27⅝	27⅝—	⅛
22⅝	13⅝	CatCo	1.36	5.4	6	6	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝—	⅛
60½	45½	Celanese	4	8.6	6	56	46⅝	46½	46⅝—	⅛
35½	30⅝	Celon	pfA.50	14.	4	31⅝	31½	31½	31½—	⅛
18	9⅝	Cenco			13	13	12	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
25⅝	17⅝	CentPw	2.20	7.4	8	116	30⅝	29⅝	29⅝—	⅛
25½	17½	Centex	.25	1.4	9	230	18⅝	18⅛	18½+	⅛
17⅝	12⅝	CenSoW	1.60	11.	5	494	15⅝	15½	15⅝	
17⅝	12⅝	CentRus	1.24	13.	6	99	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
17⅝	12⅝	CentTL	1.94	13.	6	191	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
14	10⅝	CentPS	1.60	12.	7	181	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
14⅝	10⅝	CntLt	pfA.50	15.	2	100	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝+	⅛
13⅝	10	CnSoy	.84	7.4	16	275	11	10⅝	11	
17⅝	14	CVPS	n2.12	13.	4	43	17⅝	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
14	6⅝	CntrDt	1	11.	6	208	7⅝	7	7 —	⅛
37⅝	25⅝	Cenvill	4	11.	6	209	31	30	30	
10	6⅝	Chart	pfA.65	18.		121	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
34⅝	15⅝	ChasAr	.40	2.5	9	1620	16⅝	15⅝	15⅝—	½
27	12	ChmIn	.40	3.2	11	848	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
26⅝	16⅝	Chml	pfI.20	8.3	9		14½	d14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
26⅝	12⅝	Chmpn	pfA.40	14.	7		3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
17⅝	6⅝	ChamSp	.80	10.	12	109	8	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
12⅝	6½	CharCo	1		12	125	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Chart	wt		8	1	4	4	4 —	⅜
60⅝	39⅝	Chase	3.40	8.0	3	1366	42⅝	41⅝	42⅛+	½
54⅝	44	Chase	pfA.75	7.4		4	50	50	50	
46⅝	33⅝	Chase	pfB.50	8.2		4	38⅝	38½	38½—	⅛
18⅝	7⅝	Chatwd	.40	5.5	6	60	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
42	30	ChNY	p2.88	9.0	4	199	32⅝	32	32 —	⅜

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge Prev Quot.
51⅝	50	ChNY	pf		12		51⅛	51	51⅛+	⅛
35½	22	ChesVa	1.68	4.9	6	14	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛—	½
38⅝	30	ChesPn	1.72	5.3	9	135	33⅝	32⅝	32⅝—	⅛
30	13⅝	CNW	n		8	62	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛—	⅜
78⅛	32	ChlMilw			45	93	58	52⅝	53 +2	
63	18⅛	ChlMil	pf		11	37⅛	36⅛	37⅛+1⅛		
23⅝	13½	ChlPnT	.40	3.0	12	15	14	17⅛	13½—	⅜
14⅝	9	ChkFull	.40	3.0	14	41	13⅛	14	13⅝+	⅛
43	26⅝	ChrlsCl	1.52i	3.7	14	120	41	41	41 —	⅛
13⅛	4⅛	Christn			22		4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
27⅛	18⅝	Chroma	.90	8.3	27	15	11⅛	11	11 —	⅛
7⅝	3⅛	Chryslr				2037	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
3⅝	1⅛	Chry	wt			35	2⅝	2½	2½	
9	3⅝	Chrys	pf			337	7⅝	7⅝	7½+	½
36⅝	25	ChurCh	1	3.6	8	586	28⅛	27⅝	28⅛—	½
30	24⅛	CinBell	2.72	9.3	7

Herald Tribune INTERNATIONAL

BUSINESS / FINANCE

TUESDAY, JUNE 15, 1982 **

هكذا من الأصل

BUSINESS BRIEFS

$600-Million Loan Set for Oil Project

TOKYO — A syndicate of 20 banks from the United States, Canada and Japan signed an agreement in London to supply a $600-million loan to fund a gas and oil development project in the Cooper Basin, Australia, banking sources here said Monday.

The syndicate is supplying the loan to Santos, which owns nearly one half of the equity in the project through its subsidiaries, they added. The nine-year loan will carry interest at 1¼ points over the London interbank offered rate during the project's initial stage, easing to 1⅛ points until completion and falling to ⅞ point after completion, the sources said.

The project itself is expected to be completed by end-1986, with a large portion of the liquefied petroleum gas being shipped to Japan's Idemitsu Kosan Co.

Bethlehem Ponders More Steel Cases

BETHLEHEM, Pa. — Bethlehem Steel is concerned about the possible diversion of steel imports into product lines not covered by the U.S. Commerce Department's ruling Friday that steel shipped to the United States from nine countries had benefited from illegal government subsidies, Chairman Donald Trautlein said Monday. Therefore the company will file additional dumping cases as warranted, he said.

He called the department's rulings a "further step in establishing the legal rights of Bethlehem and other domestic producers," but if unfair and illegal steel imports are not stopped, the company's ability to carry out its modernization program may be impaired.

Chase Liquidates Security Positions

NEW YORK — Chase Manhattan Bank said Monday that it had liquidated the U.S. government securities positions acquired from Drysdale Government Securities shortly after Drysdale failed to pay the coupon interest in mid-May.

The bank said it estimates the second quarter net income would be reduced by about $117 million, less than the $135 million estimated May 19. A Chase spokesman declined to estimate the size of the government securities positions that Chase took over from Drysdale. Market estimates have put it at more than $4 billion.

Kuwait Outlines Expansion Funding

KUWAIT — State-owned Kuwait Petroleum will raise its capital by 150 percent to 2.5 billion Kuwaiti dinars ($717 million) under a bill passed by the National Assembly over the weekend.

Sheikh Ali al-Khalifa al-Sabah, the country's oil minister and chairman of Kuwait Petroleum, said the increase will cover modernization and expansion of Kuwait's three refineries, prospecting for new oil deposits and developing existing oil fields. Kuwait plans to raise refining capacity to 800,000 barrels per day from 600,000 by 1986.

Creusot Loire Expects Improvement

PARIS — Creusot Loire expects its 1982 consolidated results to be in balance but will not issue a dividend, Jean Forgeot, the company's chairman, said Monday.

The group lost 138.1 million francs in 1980 (about $594 million at 1980 exchange rates) and has yet to issue its 1981 results.

Philippe Boullin, the company's director, said Creusot Loire's nuclear plant subsidiary Framatome, in which it holds a 70-percent stake, has had no new orders this year. He would not predict the outcome of negotiations underway with such countries as Egypt, Mexico and Taiwan.

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Western U.S. Faces Fading Of Oil Boom

By William E. Schmidt
New York Times Service

EVANSTON, Wyo. — A year ago, there wasn't an idle drilling rig to be found in the rugged high country of southwestern Wyoming and northeastern Utah. Among the oil companies working the region, the great search was on to unlock the vast reserves of petroleum and natural gas that are trapped inside the crumpled rock formations that geologists call the Overthrust Belt.

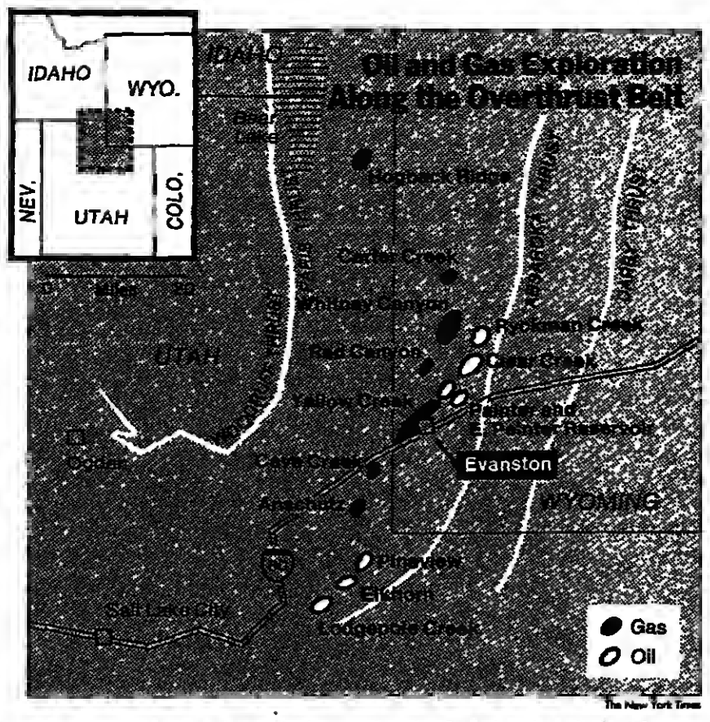
Drillers, roughnecks and oilfield suppliers flooded Evanston, more than doubling the city's population to 12,000 people. Traffic and trucks snarled the narrow downtown streets, and trailer parks mushroomed in the desolate sagebrush hills.

But now, the great Rocky Mountain oil and exploration boom is leveling off, a direct result of the sluggish national economy and the worldwide decline in oil prices resulting from oversupply. Across the region, drilling activity is more than 40 percent lower that a year ago and hundreds of rigs are idle, stacked in yards and along roadsides.

As a result, many oilfield supply and service companies that flocked to Evanston looking for a piece of the action have had to lay off workers this spring.

"Things have slowed down," said Alan W. Graban, president of the First Wyoming Bank in Evanston. "We've learned that even Wyoming isn't immune to the national recession."

According to industry officials, exploration activity in the region has slackened, partly because producers — who so far have seen little return on their huge exploration investments — are putting more emphasis on putting known discoveries into production, rather than pressing the expensive search for new ones.



In the past two years, Evanston has been at the center of the action in the Overthrust Belt, a geologic formation where layers of the earth's crust rode up over other layers, trapping gas- and oil-bearing sedimentary deposits. It snakes through the West, running from Alaska to Central America.

According to a survey by Hughes Tool and the International Association of Drilling Contractors, there were 419 rigs working in the Rocky Mountain region in the week ended June 12. That was 297 fewer than a year ago, a decline of 41 percent. In Wyoming,

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 1)

Dollar Up Sharply; U.S. Intervenes to 'Stabilize Market'

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — Expectations of higher U.S. interest rates and the turmoil in the Middle East pushed the dollar sharply higher Monday on the first day of trading after a realignment of the European Monetary System.

As the dollar surged to more than 2.42 Deutsche marks and over 6.70 French francs, U.S. Treasury Undersecretary Beryl Sprinkel said the United States had intervened "to try to help the market stabilize." It was thought to be the first time the United States had intervened in the foreign exchange markets since March 30, 1981, when President Reagan was shot.

But Mr. Sprinkel said in Washington that the intervention was "not a change in policy" because the United States has always stood ready in the event of disorderly conditions in the market.

European currency dealers said the EMS realignment quickly moved into the background after the initial adjustment of rates to reflect the devaluation of the French franc and lira and revaluation of the Deutsche mark and guilder.

They said interest rate considerations clearly dominated the dollar's movements and an increase in the prime rate by Citibank only confirmed market expectation of rising U.S. interest rates, especially due to heavy borrowings of the Treasury in the third quarter.

Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan said Monday: "In our judgement today's market is disorderly. Intervention by the United States was promised in the event of disorderly markets."

At the summit of seven leading industrial countries earlier this month in Versailles, France, the United States agreed to moderate its opposition to intervention in foreign exchange markets.

Exchange rates in the realigned EMS moved according to dealers' expectations with the Deutsche mark moving near its new floor levels against most EMS currencies but the guilder.

In London, the dollar rose to 2.4225 DM compared from the 2.3800 close in the New York Friday. The dollar climbed to 6.7125

NYT

Beryl Sprinkel

French francs from 6.3850 in New York Friday.

In New York, the dollar continued at its European highs.

The rates of the franc against the dollar and the mark were the highest since the introduction of the new franc in 1958. The previous weakest level against the dollar was the fixing of April 16, when the U.S. currency was set at 6.3135 francs.

Dealers said the dollar benefitted indirectly from the EMS realignment as operators unwound franc positions, pushing the franc close to its new EMS upper limit of 277.09 francs per 100 marks but depressing the mark.

But they suggested it could takes weeks before the market would fully adjust to the new exchange rate changes in the EMS.

In Tokyo, the dollar hit 250.20 yen, equal to the previous high struck on April 22, 1980, on buying pressure on the dollar mainly from foreign banks and Asian centers following renewed apprehension over the Middle East and the U.S. money supply report.

The dollar eased to close at 250.15 yen, well above the 248.00 opening, despite heavy central bank intervention, dealers said. They said the Bank of Japan is believed to have sold at least $200 million during the day, mostly in the last hour of trading.

Central Bankers Concerned by Strains in EMS

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — European central bank governors responded Monday to the weekend realignment of parities in the European Monetary System with concern that the system may not be able to restore stable exchange rates.

And some foreign-exchange dealers asserted that the realignment — the third since last October — would not hold through the end of the year.

Fritz Leutwiler, president of the Swiss National Bank and the Bank for International Settlements, said the EMS could be jeopardized by too frequent parity changes.

He said free floating of EMS currencies could be preferable to changing parities several times a year. Under the EMS, member nations are pledged to intervene in the foreign-exchange markets if currencies move out of established limits.

In Basel, Switzerland, for the BIS annual meeting, Mr. Leutwiler said a float would reduce scope for speculation ahead of realignments.

EMS finance ministers, meeting in Brussels during the weekend, devalued the French franc by 5.25 percent and the Italian lira by 2.75 percent. The Deutsche mark and the Dutch guilder were revalued by 4.25 percent.

Bundesbank President Karl Otto Pöhl said the realignment had been "necessary for political reasons" and "necessary to keep the EMS going as a system."

He said that in purely economic terms, the devaluation of the French franc against the mark had been "on the high side." The French had originally sought a 14 percent total devaluation against the mark.

Wim Duisenberg, the Dutch central bank president, also questioning the ability of the EMS to maintain stability, said that the hope exists that France's economic austerity package will lead to a convergence of French and West German economic policies.

One of the principal reasons for the recent tension in the EMS has been the widely differing economic policies and inflation rates of the two countries — France has an inflation rate of about 14 percent a year, while West German inflation is about 5.5 percent a year.

Commercial bank economists said that that the inflation differentials alone had offset last October's 8.5 percent effective devaluation of the French franc against the mark within six months.

Mr. Leutwiler expressed skepticism over prospects of success for the wages and prices freeze announced by the French government.

He added that the weekend realignment of parities this weekend is adequate to redress the imbalances between the French and West German economies, but only for a time.

Or Not Enough?

Foreign exchange dealers agreed, saying that while they thought the realignment would last for a while, another devaluation of the French franc was likely before the end of the year.

The austerity measures in France to accompany the devaluation will prevent any immediate new speculation against the franc, but they doubted such measures would suffice to prevent another realignment.

The dealers said with economically strong countries, such as West Germany, trying to maintain exchange stability with France, Belginm and Italy, frequent realignments may be inevitable.

The actual size of the franc's devaluation appears to be too small, they said. They said the other details of the shake-up were also insufficient; the lira's 2.75 percent devaluation was too small to be worthwhile, and there was widespread surprise that the Belgian franc was unchanged.

Luxembourg Premier Pierre Werner said Monday that the realignment will prompt Luxembourg to look closely at possibly ending its monetary union with Belgium.

AEG and Banks Agree On Restructuring Plan

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

FRANKFURT — AEG-Telefunken, the West German electrical goods manufacturer, said Monday it agreed in principle with its bankers on a plan to radically restructure the company.

The banks have agreed to forego claims this year of 260 million Deutsche marks ($107.4 million) in loans due and to extend more interest-subsidized credits until the restructuring plan is executed, the company said in a statement.

The restructuring plan foresees the transformation of AEG into a holding company for two new subsidiaries. These would be AEG-Konsum for consumer goods and AEG Technik for capital goods such as plants and electrical systems. Britain's General Electric Co., which has no connection with the U.S. firm of the same name, will take a 40-percent stake in the second subsidiary.

Under the plan, AEG would seek 1 billion DM in credit guarantees from the West German government. Guarantees would also be sought from local state governments, which would be asked to take a shareholding in AEG-Konsum.

The statement, issued by AEG on behalf of the consortium of 24 banks, said the aid promised by the banks depends on all the parties to the plan cooperating in its implementation.

AEG has forecast that the AEG-Technik unit would have 1983 turnover of of 11.3 billion DM, pretax profit of from 300 million to 400 million DM and a workforce of 80,500 people.

NYSE Prices Slump on Rate Rise

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed sharply lower Monday, giving up most of the gains achieved Friday, amid renewed concerns about the direction of interest rates.

The Dow Jones industrial average moved steadily lower all day to finish with a drop of 7.89 to 801.85. Declines led advances by about 1,080 to 420, and volume slumped to about 40 million shares from the 68.6 million traded Friday.

Analysts said the stage was set for a decline Monday after the Federal Reserve announced late Friday a larger than expected $1.5 billion increase in the money supply for the week ended June 2.

Late reports of a ceasefire in the Falkland Islands had little impact on the market, analysts said.

Analysts said the money supply increase will probably inhibit the Fed from loosening monetary policy over the near term and interest rates will continue at their present high levels.

Interest rate worries found further support Monday morning when Citibank pushed its prime rate back up to 16½ percent from 16 percent. Citibank had been the only major bank at the 16 percent level.

William V. Sullivan Jr., senior vice president at Bank of New York, said the major factor behind Citibank's decision "has been a steady climb in the cost of bank funds in the past few sessions."

The overnight federal funds rate that banks charge each other for loans is now above 14 percent from the 13 percent level is had been trading at since mid-May.

Other longer-term sources of bank funds such as three-month certificates of deposit have risen 75 to 100 basis points.

This has occurred "without any real resistance from the Fed," Mr. Sullivan said.

"What bothers the market now, is that we are going into July, when money growth is expected to jump, without the weakness that would have given the Fed leeway to tolerate lower rates," Mr. Sullivan said. "It now appears that we are not going to see them."

Brokers said the buying enthusiasm generated by the congressional action on the budget last week gave way to the reality the measure must be reconciled with a Senate plan.

A budget deficit in the neighborhood of $100 billion is expected, which will force the Treasury to borrow heavily and result in high interest rates.

On the NYSE floor, oil stocks were among the weakest groups, in reaction to renewed fighting in Lebanon. Analysts said there is concern that Israel's invasion of that country could lead to disruption of mideast oil supplies.

Losers included Union Oil of California, off ¾ to 36, Exxon ¼ to 27¾, Mobil ⅜ to 23¾, Atlantic Richfield 1⅛ to 40⅞ and Standard Oil of Indiana ⅞ to 42⅝.

BIS Warns Bankers On Decreasing Loans

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

BASEL, Switzerland — The Bank for International Settlements Monday cautioned commercial bankers, who have been reappraising the creditworthiness of Eastern Europe and Latin America, against indiscriminately reducing their exposure to whole groups of countries.

The annual report of BIS, which serves as a kind of central bankers' central bank, warned that such a development would be "regrettable" and "could well impel too many borrowing countries to adjust too fast, with a cumulatively depressive impact on the world economy."

BIS said that it "is is no way suggesting that all the present deficits deserve to be financed." But it advised that "corrective measures take time to implement."

Further it said: "Selective intervention by official institutions, most of all by the International Monetary Fund, constitutes...the best way of channeling adjustment efforts in the right direction and ...restoring market confidence. This is a task which is perfectly within the power of international cooperation — even in a cold political climate."

More generally, the report said that "the contrast between a world that is integrated on the economic and financial level and fragmented in political terms is striking — and disturbing."

Fritz Leutwiler, the BIS president, said at a press conference before Monday's annual meeting that there is a great danger that Western banks are becoming too cautious in their international lending.

He said that BIS had given financial help to Hungary, while commercial banks are reluctant to renew short-term lines of credit to Budapest.

BIS, in channeling $510 million in short-term bridging aid to Hungary this spring, wanted to give a public demonstration of central bank confidence in the country's economic soundness, he said.

Earlier this year, with Poland and Romania experiencing debt-repayment problems, commercial banks began to withdraw short-term deposits from Hungary, threatening to create a cash crisis.

He said it was now up to the commercial banks to provide support for Hungary.

"There is a great danger that Western banks are becoming too cautious, too selective, not renewing credits, not rolling over short-term deposits, cutting down credit lines, all at the same time. Even in cases where this is not justified," he said.

Outspoken Report

BIS, despite its reputation as a secretive institution that shuns contacts outside the world of central bankers, traditionally issues an annual report that is more outspoken on international policy issues than other international organizations. This year's report was no exception.

It endorsed the priority of fighting inflation over unemployment accepted by most industrialized countries and noted that "there is no miracle cure" for inflation. The

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 1)

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for June 14, 1982, excluding bank service charges.

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	It.L.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	D.K.
Amsterdam	2.443	4.702	118.48*	39.74*	8.1954	—	5.78*	129.34*	31.93*
Brussels (a)	46.07	81.40	19.09	6.875	3.291*	17.2875	—	22.345	5.526
Frankfurt	2.4215	4.264	—	34.63*	1.779 x	90.57*	5.245*	117.07*	28.96*
London (b)	1.7428	—	4.268	11.8228	2.3974	4.7145	81.42	3.647	14.7453
Milan	1,359.05	2,402.00	563.38	202.90	—	518.20	29.495	659.43	163.11
New York	—	1.7633	0.413	0.1491	0.0725*	0.3758	0.0217	0.4832	0.1202
Paris	6.7025	11.837	277.78*	—	4.938 x	251.82*	14.54*	325.36*	80.47*
Zurich	2.0547	3.6457	85.43*	30.79*	0.1519	77.38*	4.4774*	—	24.775*
1 ECU	0.9785	0.5536	2.3298	6.5537	1.329.48	2.6042	45.873	2.8156	8.1305
1 SDR	1.39336	0.82428	2.6586	7.3964	1.499.47	2.9783	50.5144	2.2704	9.3689

Dollar Values

$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$
N.A.	Australian $	—	0.0440	Israeli shekel	22.75	0.4701	Singapore $	2.127
0.0285	Austrian schilling	17.08	0.0040	Japanese yen	250.60	0.0025	S. African rand	1.1048
0.0198	Belgian fin. franc	50.48	3.4038	Kuwaiti dinar	0.2877	0.0014	S. Korean won	739.50
0.7883	Canadian $	1.2685	0.4298	Malay. ringgit	2.3265	0.0092	Spanish peseta	109.22
0.1198	Danish krone	8.3475	0.1823	Norw. krone	6.1615	0.1665	Swedish krona	6.0075
0.2142	Finnish mark	4.6692	0.1777	Phil. peso	8.4962	0.0256	Taiwan $	39.04
0.0148	Greek drachma	67.75	N.A.	Port. escudo	—	0.0436	Thai baht	22.9311
0.1709	Hong Kong $	5.8505	0.2915	Saudi riyal	3.430	0.2723	U.A.E. dirham	3.6725
1.4226	Irish £	0.7025						

£ Sterling: 1.2392 Irish £.

(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000.

This announcement appears as a matter of record only. *April 1982*

GABINETE DA ÁREA DE SINES

(An Agency of the Republic of Portugal)

US$75,000,000

Medium-Term Loan

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THE BANK OF TOKYO, LTD.
CREDIT AGRICOLE
KREDIETBANK INTERNATIONAL GROUP

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BANCO NACIONAL ULTRAMARINO
BANQUE INTERCONTINENTALE ARABE
CAISSE GENERALE D'EPARGNE ET DE RETRAITE — ALGEMENE SPAAR- EN LIJFRENTEKAS
THE TOYO TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED
UNION BANK OF NORWAY LTD.
WILLIAMS & GLYN'S BANK plc

Co-Managed by:

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BANQUE INTERCONTINENTALE ARABE
CAISSE GENERALE D'EPARGNE ET DE RETRAITE — ALGEMENE SPAAR- EN LIJFRENTEKAS
THE TOYO TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED
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TAKUGIN INTERNATIONAL BANK (EUROPE) S.A.
TOKAI BANK NEDERLAND N.V.
BANCO ESPIRITO SANTO E COMERCIAL DE LISBOA — London Branch

Agent

THE BANK OF TOKYO, LTD.

Monday's NYSE Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 8)

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Prev Quot.	Ch'ge Close
14¾	13¾	OhP	pf3.27	15.	8	11	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
102	93½	OhP	pfF 14	14.		3100	100	100	100	+ ¾
17	12	OklaGE	1.76	11.	7	738	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
7	4	OldUfg	pf.80	13.		210	6⅝	5⅝	6⅝	
23	18½	Olin	1.20	6.4	5	124	19⅝	18⅞	19⅝	+ ⅛
36¾	13½	Omark	1	7.1	6	30	14¼	14¼	14¼	
29⅞	23	Omnicr	n.80	2.8	15	29	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	+ ⅛
27⅝	14	Oneida	.72	5.1	5	14⅝	16	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
29	25⅝	ONEOK	2.40	8.6	5	28⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	— ¼
16⅝	12	OranRk	1.68	11.	6	71	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ¼
31¾	4½	Orbancr	.20	1.0	6	21	20⅝	20	20⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	15¼	OrlanCr	.60	4.7	3	64	13⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
25⅝	12½	OutBrk	.88	3.6	6	174	22½	22¼	22½	+ ⅛
24	20⅝	OutPat	1.40	6.8	7	30	20	20	20	
15	9	OvrhDr	1	9.9	24	11	10⅝	10	10⅝	+ ⅛
31⅝	18⅝	OvrThr	.80	3.8	7	130	21	20⅝	21	+ ⅛
31⅝	12	OxbAll	.80	3.3	5	22	17	17	17	
31	16¼	OwensC	1.20	7.1	18	1132	17⅝	17	17	— ¾
32¼	28⅝	OwensIl	1.48	5.2	5	331	23⅝	23¼	23⅝	+ ⅛
31⅝	17¼	Oxford n		3.4	6	21	29⅝	29	29⅝	+ ¾
25⅝	17¼	PHH	.44	3.4	10	140	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	7⅝	PNBMd	1.24e	14.	4	27	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
50¼	29	PPG	2.36	7.7	6	454	30⅝	30¼	30⅝	+ ⅛
38½	17⅝	PSA	.60	2.8	4	17	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
10⅝	8	PacAll	1.40e	15.	4	26	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
28⅝	20	PacGE	.8	3.	6	992	23⅝	22⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
29⅝	25⅝	PacLts	2.76	11.	6	41	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
22	17⅝	PacLum	.80	4.2	18	111	17⅝	17	17	— ⅛
21⅝	14¼	PacPw	2.16	12.	6	930	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	— ⅛
29	23⅝	PacP	pf3.75	15.		24	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
29⅝	24⅝	PacP	pf4.07	15.		74	27⅝	27⅝	27	— ⅛
25⅝	11½	PacSci	8.32	2.5	9	30	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
27⅝	11	PacTin	.40	3.4	13	16	12	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
27⅝	12¼	PalmW	.60	3.1	21	3	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
29⅝	13⅝	PalmBc	1.20	8.0	5	340	15⅝	15	15	— ⅛
17⅝	12¼	PanAm	n.54	3.7	8	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
4⅝	3⅝	PanAm				980	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
46	29	ParkHE	2.30	8.4	6	377	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
28⅝	15¼	Parker	s1.20	4.3	7	24	30⅝	30	30⅝	+ ⅛
40	29	Parsdn		23.	6	694	32¼	31⅝	31⅝	—1¼
20	13½	Parsons	1.24b	8.4	5	30	14⅝	14½	14⅝	
29¼	11⅝	PartDrt	.16	1.3	6	468	12	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
34⅝	16½	PartHn	6.96	33.	7	144	17	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
34⅝	11	PartPn	.92	4.3	10	24	21⅝	21	21⅝	
25⅝	12⅝	Patsy	.1	6.9	7	584	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
21⅝	7⅝	PatPtrl			15	57	8⅝	8	8	— ⅛
18⅝	13⅝	PayHt	s.44	2.9	8	30	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
22⅝	13⅝	PayCsh	n.20	1.9	16	70	21	20⅝	21	+ ⅛
5⅝	5	Peabdy	.16	2.9	28	99	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
38	17	Peavy	n1.20	5.5	10	114	26⅝	25⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	3	Penn	.20e	.4	3	251	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
30	20⅝	PenCn	3	4.	7	79	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
84	61	PenCn	pf5.27	7.2		275	73½	73⅝	73½	—1½
7	4¼	PennCo	.16b	2.1	21	203	8⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ½
27⅝	19	Pennzoil	2	5.5	7	80	36⅝	36	36⅝	+ ⅛
26⅝	15⅝	PepCl	2.32	12.	6	173	19	18⅝	18½	— ⅛
33⅝	27	PepCl	pf4.40	15.		20	29	29	29	+1
34⅝	27⅝	PepCl	pf4.50	15.		10	30	30	30	
46⅝	33¼	PepCl	pf6.68	14.		200	55	55	55	— ⅛
55	21	PepCl	pf6.40	14.		270	55	55	55	— ⅛
26⅝	22	PepCl	dpr2.73	10.		29	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
21	14	PepCl	pf 11	15.		260	75½	75½	75½	+1¼
39	49	PepCl	pf	8.		120	30	32	32	— ⅛
31½	23⅝	Perwit	2.20	9.8	6	27	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
11⅝	4½	PetChm	.20e	2.0	6	21	10	10	10	— ⅛
59⅝	32⅝	Pennzoil	2.20	6.4	9	674	34⅝	33⅝	34⅝	—1
19⅝	14½	PeoDr	.34	2.2	7	6	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
16⅝	7	Pepsi	n 1	13.	5	3231	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
39½	29⅝	PepsiCo	1.62	4.3	18	584	30	37⅝	37⅝	— ⅛
30⅝	17⅝	PerkEl	.80	2.8	12	712	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	—1
15¼	9⅝	Pfizer	1.41e	14.	7	152	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
25⅝	17⅝	Phelps	31.40	6.2	10	43	21	21⅝	21⅝	
21⅝	12½	Petrin	.50	5.5	7	154	14⅝	13⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
61½	28½	PetRs	4.36e	5.		22	27⅝	26⅝	27⅝	+ ⅛
59½	42⅝	Pfizer	1.84	5.4	17	1003	35⅝	34¼	35⅝	+ ⅛
44⅝	21	PhelPD	.40	1.9	44	384	22¼	21	21	—1
36⅝	28⅝	Phillip	.94	4.1	4	456	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
18⅝	17⅝	PhilipEl	2	14.	4	604	14¼	14¼	14¼	
28⅝	21	PhilEl		15.		21	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
30	20	PhilEl	pf1.80	15.		100	26¼	26¼	26¼	+ ⅛
21⅝	42	PhilEl	pf	15.		240	44½	45⅝	44⅝	
100	99	PhilEl	pf17.13	—	14.	2730	108	108	108	+ ¾
64	44	PhilEl	pf9.50	14.		200	61	61	61	— ½
30	45	PhilEl	pf7.80	14.		200	50⅝	49⅝	49⅝	— ¼
82½	44	PhilEl	pf7.75	16.		40	49	49	49	— ⅛
10⅝	8	PhilSub	1.30	12.	7	21	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
59⅝	44	PhilMr	2.40	5.5	9	580	50⅝	49⅝	49⅝	— ⅛
17¼	11	PhilInd	.44	3.4	9	122	14⅝	14	14	— ⅛
30⅝	14	Philin	pf 1	2.8		4	17	17	17	
47⅝	37	PhilPet	2.20	5.1	4	2003	32½	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅛
17⅝	12⅝	PhilVH	.40	2.8	6	6	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
31¼	22⅝	PledAvl	.28	1.2	6	30	24⅝	24	24	+ ⅛
32⅝	16⅝	PlenGr	.60	11.	6	8	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Plex 1			7	94	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
46⅝	34⅝	Pillsbry	2.24	5.2	7	116	44⅝	43⅝	43⅝	— ⅛
23⅝	17⅝	Pioneer	1	5.2	6	221	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
34½	21½	PitnBd	1.60	8.4	7	163	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
34⅝	22⅝	PitnB	pf2.12	7.2		15	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
34⅝	14⅝	PitnIn	1.20	8.3	12	463	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	4⅝	PlanRsc		1.4		50	6⅝	5⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
22	12⅝	Plantn	.16	.9	12	29	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	5½	Playboy	.12	1.5		28	8⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
21⅝	52¼	Plessey	1.85e	2.3	8	7	81½	81	81⅝	— ⅛
34	17⅝	Polaroid	1	4.2	7	41	24⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
23½	17⅝	PopCrd	.40	2.5	9	294	20	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
33½	17½	Potrchl	1	5.3	26	428	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	11⅝	Pndros	.40	3.5	8	643	14	13⅝	14	+ ⅛
72⅝	52	PotTel	.40	4.7	24	10	12⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	10⅝	Portec	.80	7.1	6	15	11¼	11	11¼	— ⅛
17	11	PortGE	1.74	13.	5	205	13⅝	12⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
19	14	PorG	pf2.40	15.			17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
30⅝	27⅝	PorG	pf4.40	14.		12	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
42⅝	21	Potlch	1.40	4.8	7	14	29⅝	29	29⅝	
16⅝	12⅝	PohmEl	1.40	11.	7	439	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
24½	20⅝	PotEl	pf4.50	14.		2100	22	21⅝	22	
24½	14⅝	Praxr	5.42	1.9	13	14	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	8	Presley	.20	3.8	3	20	8½	8	8	— ⅛
28	21	PrmrK	n2.40	9.4	6	54	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
64⅝	12	PrinMC		15	14	539	25	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
21	16⅝	PrimAt	.20	1.0	12	13	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
67⅝	43⅝	ProctG	4.20	5.1	9	1304	83½	83	83	— ⅛
13⅝	7⅝	ProdRsh	.32	3.8	14	11	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
19⅝	11⅝	Prodmr	1.40	7.2	10	3	19⅝	d19⅝	19⅝	
16⅝	12⅝	PSCol	1.76	11.	7	245	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
16	13⅝	PSCol	pf2.10	14.		4	15½	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
24⅝	19½	PSInd	2.24	12.	6	249	22⅝	22½	22½	
8⅝	6⅝	PSIn	pf1.64	13.		2300	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
8½	7	PSIn	pf1.58	14.		100	6	6	6	
63⅝	53⅝	PSIn	pf6.50	14.		160	61	61	61	
16½	12⅝	PSNH	2.12	14.	5	38	15⅝	14⅝	15	— ⅛
15⅝	15⅝	PSNH	pf2.75	14.		240	17½	17½	17½	
28½	24	PSNH	pf4.25	14.		3	26½	26⅝	26½	
25⅝	21¼	PSNH	pf2.75	14.		6	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
25⅝	21½	PSNHM	2.80	11.	6	34	24⅝	24½	24⅝	— ⅛
21¼	16⅝	PSNEG	2.54	13.	8	765	20⅝	20	20	
8⅝	4⅝	PSEG	pf1.40	14.		5	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
30⅝	23	PSEG	pf4.08	15.		28	27⅝	27¼	27⅝	— ½
27	24	PSEG	pf4.18	15.		230	26½	26½	26½	+ ⅛
32	26⅝	PSEG	pf4.38	15.		240	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
27	21	PSEG	pf5.05	15.		220	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	
37	33⅝	PSEG	pf5.28	15.		220	34	33⅝	30	
14⅝	12⅝	PSEG	pf2.17	14.		15	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
50⅝	41⅝	PSEG	pf6.50	15.		260	48	48	45	—1
59⅝	46⅝	PSEG	pf7.80	14.		270	54½	54½	54½	—½
29	26⅝	PSEG	pf4.08	15.		40	54	54	54	
54	45⅝	PSEG	pf7.40	14.		200	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝	—1⅛
10	59½	PSEG	pf9.42	14.		3440	68	67	68	
19	14⅝	PubStck				100	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
4⅝	3⅝	Puebl	.12	2.4	6	18	5	4⅝	5	— ⅛
16⅝	13⅝	PgSPL	1.76	12.	5	633	15⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
30⅝	14⅝	PurHmr	.60	2.1	8	140	29	28⅝	29	+ ¾
37	19⅝	PurInsF	.63f	7.3	6	231	12⅝	11⅝	11½	—1
46⅝	23⅝	Purolt	s1.68	3.8	9	30	35½	33½	35½	+ ⅛
43⅝	31⅝	Pyro			7	14	34	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅛
43½	31¼	QuakO	1.80	5.5	7	29	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅛
90⅝	78⅝	QuaO	pf9.54	12.		x150	83	83	83	
15⅝	9⅝	QuakSO	.40	7.8	8	520	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
29⅝	7	Quanex	s .48	2.3	5	335	21⅝	21	21⅝	
13⅝	7⅝	Quaker				93	13⅝	13½	13½	— ⅛
48	17¼	Quest	pf 2	4.3		11	46	43⅝	43⅝	— ⅛
R—R										
9⅝	5⅝	RBInd	.16	2.1	30	6	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
22⅝	14⅝	RCA	.90	3.1	8	1897	17⅝	17	17⅝	— ⅛
28½	24	RCAd	3.50	13.		280	26⅝	26	24	— ½
38	30⅝	RCA	pf 6	9.4		160	41⅝	41	41⅝	+1
20⅝	15⅝	RCA	pf 2.12	12.		45	17½	17	17½	— ⅛
27⅝	22	RCA	pf 3.42	14.		200	23¼	22⅝	23¼	— ⅛
13½	9⅝	RLC	.44	7.3	4	30	9½	d 9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	5⅝	RTE	.40	5.4	6	11	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
14⅝	10	RalsPur	.78	5.5	8	401	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
11⅝	4⅝	Ramad				161	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
25⅝	19⅝	Ramec	1.80	8.8	15	45	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	15⅝	Ranco	.44	2.8	10	34	15⅝	15	15	— ⅛
19⅝	12⅝	Raytbl	.40	3.3	29	10	12⅝	12	12	— ⅛
44	21	Raycm	n.44	3	12	121	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
22⅝	11⅝	Raymdl	1	8.6	5	63	12	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
58⅝	23⅝	Raytbn	1.40	4.1	9	1431	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅛
24⅝	12⅝	Readis	s.88	5.5	4	22	16⅝	16	16⅝	
39½	21⅝	RdBat	pf2.17	9.9		39	21⅝	d21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	4⅝	RdRet	1.81e	14.	7	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
32½	9⅝	RechEn				59	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
14⅝	9	Redmd	.30	3.5	18	138	13⅝	13	13	— ⅛
9⅝	6½	Reece			7	211	5⅝	d 4⅝	4⅝	
69	37⅝	ReevsB	2.52	5.5	4	91	49	46⅝	46	
7⅝	4	Regncl				282	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
15⅝	10	RelsNC	.46	4.2	4	38	11½	11	11⅝	+ ⅛
11	7⅝	ReoAir				486	9⅝	9	9⅝	
23½	15	RepCon	.40	5.5	5	30	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
36⅝	23⅝	RepFnS	1.38	3.8	10	141	36⅝	34⅝	36⅝	+ ⅛
41½	27⅝	RepNY	1.48	5.0	5	34	27½	27½	27½	+ ⅛
17⅝	14⅝	RNY	pf 2.12	12.		2	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
22⅝	14⅝	RNY	pfC3.15	15.		2	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
30⅝	17⅝	RepSt	10	5.2	2	75	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
45⅝	24	RetTex	1.40b	3.4	5	29	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	+ ⅛
25⅝	12⅝	RepTr	pf2.12	8.1		2	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	9⅝	RshCol	.32	2.1	4	15	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
28⅝	21⅝	Revce	s .24	3.8	12	91	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
25⅝		Revere			4	90	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
45⅝	36⅝	Revlon	1.84	4.1	8	520	30	30	30	+ ⅛
29	28½	Revlin	pf		7		21	21	21	— ⅛
18⅝	17⅝	Rexham	.60	3.8	7	24	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
18⅝	9⅝	Reynin	1.68	11.	10	200	10	9⅝	9⅝	
30	22½	Reynin	2.80	6.3	7	348	45	43⅝	45½	— ½
35⅝	18⅝	ReyMtl	1.80	5.5	4	279	35⅝	20	20⅝	+ ⅛
30⅝	20⅝	RchVck	1.68	6.6	7	64	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
14⅝	10⅝	RiegsPT	.40	4.1	4	12	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
53⅝	30	RioGrn	1.40	5.5	5	34	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅛
30⅝	14	RioSr	pf .80	4.4		38	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
34⅝	18⅝	RitAs	.60	3.8	10	8	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
25½	17¼	Robshw	1.40	7.3	9	6	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
39½	20⅝	Robtsn	s1.60	5.0	5	491	34⅝	22	22	—3⅛
14⅝	8½	Robing	.40	3.8	8	140	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
15	10	RochG	1.76b	13.	5	137	14	13⅝	13⅝	
25	21¼	RochTl	2.04	8.8	7	58	23⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
42⅝	23⅝	Rockwl	1.54	5.5	7	348	29⅝	29½	29½	— ⅛
71⅝	44⅝	Rohm&H	2.80	3.8	6	44	49⅝	47⅝	47½	
13½	8	Rohr In			8	28	9	8⅝	9	
21⅝	21⅝	Rohr	pf 2.12	14.		2	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
19⅝	15	Rollins	s.48	4.9	8	168	13⅝	13½	13⅝	
45⅝	24⅝	RolmCp			14	753	24⅝	24	24	—1⅛
2	1⅛	Ronson				15	2⅛	2	2	
15⅝	9⅝	Rooer	.96	5.5	5	3	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
24	14⅝	Rorer	.96	4.5	11	60	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
20⅝	9⅝	Rowan	.88	7.	4	111	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
37	30	Rowan	pf2.44	7.1		22	35	34⅝	34½	— ⅛
19⅝	12⅝	RC Cos	1.84	3.8	9	62	16⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
25⅝	22	RoyID	2.20e	5.5	5	677	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
43⅝	30⅝	Rubrm	1.24	3.3	11	32	38⅝	37⅝	38⅝	+ ⅛
17	12½	RusTop	1	7.0	5	14	14½	14⅝	14⅝	
34⅝	12	RyanH	1.20	9.5	9	13	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
48⅝	23⅝	Ryder S	1.20b	3.8	7	6	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅛
S—S—S										
17⅝	7⅝	SCA	.30e	2.1	8	144	16	14⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
27⅝	19⅝	SCM	2	7.8	4	62	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
25⅝	14⅝	SFN	1.68	6.3	4	38	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	
34½	12	SPSTec	.72	5.5	3	19	13½	12⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
56⅝	29	Safeco	.46	1.3	19	14	36	33½	33½	— ½
36	11¼	SfdSts	s.32	2.3	12	x151	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
16	4	SfdSc				8	9½	9	9	— ⅛
4½	⅝	SfdS	wt			2	9-16		9-16	—1-16
34⅝	24⅝	Safeway	2.48	9.4	4	430	26⅝	27⅝	27⅝	—1
29⅝	16	SaxKrb	.54	2.3	8	43	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
12⅝	9½	StJoLtP	1.34	12.	4	12	11⅝	11	11	— ⅛
9⅝	5½	SPaul	1.20	13.		22	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
38⅝	20⅝	SfRegP	2.34	10.	5	234	22	21⅝	22	
13⅝	7⅝	SfWtr	.60	7.1	5	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
9⅝	5½	SalmPr	.24	3.4	12	12	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
19⅝	12⅝	SlsFrt	.72	4.1	7	15	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
19⅝	12⅝	SlsNet	1.40	4.1	9	121	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅛
34⅝	21⅝	Salem	.40	1.2	19	14	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅛
17⅝	11	SlemTl	.40	3.4	12	7	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	9⅝	SlemTr	1.40	4.1	7	5	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	9⅝	SlemTr	pf1.40	14.		2	10	10	10

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BIS Warns Bankers On Decreasing Loans

(Continued from Page 9)

process "cannot be other than long and painful."

The report also said that the increase in incomes, particularly wages, needs to be curbed. The view on wages, which not all economists accept, is shared by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

BIS, as well as the OECD, believes that such a policy would help restore corporate profitability and thus check the increase in unemployment through companies' increased willingness to invest.

BIS also was critical of the Reagan administration's "hands off" policy regarding intervention on the foreign exchange markets. "Intervention ... is desirable," it said, adding that exaggerated movement in exchange rates "makes the pursuit of anti-inflationary policies more difficult" and "may sow the seeds of new disequilibria."

The current effective exchange rates for the dollar, Deutsche mark and yen are not far from where they were at the end of 1972, when the structure of rates was a major factor in the breakdown of the fixed exchange-rate system. "It remains to be seen whether the present structure of rates is more sustainable or whether it will be followed by further major movements in the prices of currencies," BIS said.

Blames Washington

It also criticized the "excessive" level of real interest rates and blamed it on Washington's overreliance on monetary policy as its key anti-inflation tool. "A more restrictive fiscal stance is necessary in the United States," it said.

Turning to the Euromarket, for which it is the leading record-keeper, the BIS called attention to the rapid growth over the past two years in the direct use of the market by non-bank entities both as a source of credit and as an investment medium.

It noted, for example, "the very sharp acceleration" from $9.6 billion in 1980 to $31.2 billion in 1981 in new international bank deposits by U.S. non-bank entities "which was equivalent to about 14 percent" of the growth that year in the M-3 measure of the U.S. money supply. The money is drawn to the market by the generally higher level of interest rates offered on deposits than is available in domestic markets.

Fritz Leutwiler

It also noted that, for the first time since such statistics were collected, official deposits with banks in the Euromarket recorded a major decline — $13 billion — in 1981, while at the same time deposits of non-European official foreign exchange reserves with banks in the United States increased over $20 billion.

Western U.S. Faces Fading Boom

(Continued from Page 9)

the rig count has dropped to 136, from 198, and in North Dakota, where 123 rigs were working a year ago in the Williston Basin, the count has fallen to just 56.

The biggest companies in this area — the Amoco subsidiary of Standard Oil of Indiana and the Chevron subsidiary of Standard Oil of California — say that they remain fully committed to developing the Overthrust Belt's energy resources.

Indeed, the two companies are prime contributors in a $23.1 million plan to help finance new public projects here in Uinta County, including a new courthouse and a sewage treatment plant. The Overthrust Industrial Association, composed of 40 oil and gas companies working in the region, will provide 15 percent of the total cost of the projects.

Both Chevron and Amoco already have made huge capital investments in energy facilities outside Evanston and are pressing ahead to complete two $300 million gas sweetening plants north of town. Such plants remove toxic hydrogen sulfide from underground gas formations.

Finishing Touches

In addition, Amoco is putting the finishing touches on a petroleum production plant south of town, with an eye to the eventual recovery more than 50,000 barrels of light oil and 120 million cubic feet of gas a day from the nearby Anshutz Ranch East field, the largest petroleum discovery so far in the Rocky Mountain region.

And work is to begin this summer on an 800-mile gas pipeline to link the Evanston area with other pipe systems in the Midwest. At least three other pipelines are also being planned.

"The Overthrust is a once-in-a-lifetime find," said James W. Vanderbeek, vice president of the Denver region for Amoco Production. "For us, there's been no slowing of activity." So far, he said, the finds here total almost one-third the proven reserves of Alaska's Prudhoe Bay, which has an estimated 9 million barrels.

Mr. Vanderbeek said that the company had budgeted about $240 million for development wells this year, down from $290 million last year. And exploration drilling has dropped to $160 million from $180 million. But, with more of the needed capital coming from partners in joint drilling ventures, Amoco still expects to drill more wells in the area this year — 41, up from 32 last year.

Bill Jackson, Chevron's production manager for the Rocky Mountain division, said his company was running just 12 rigs in the Overthrust area near Evanston, compared with 30 a year ago.

"Lets say we're cautiously retrenching," said Mr. Jackson, who attributes the slowdown mostly to corporate cash flow problems stemming from the worldwide drop in oil prices. "I expect in three to four months that things will pick up again, but the real boom has peaked. I doubt if we'll ever get back to 30 rigs again."

But industry analysts and some energy bankers here argue that it is not all bad news.

"There is still great potential for energy development in the Overthrust," said Jed J. Burnham, senior vice president in charge of the Energy and Minerals Group for United Bank of Denver, the state's largest financial institution. "But there was overspeculation, and a lot of service companies and independent drillers that were highly leveraged are now in trouble."

One effect, he added, was to "wash a lot of the amateurs out of the system, and in the long run, that will be healthy for the industry because it will bring us back to a more stable growth curve."

COMPANY REPORT

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Sweden

Swedish Match

Year	1982	1981
Revenue	2,420.0	2,080.0
Profits	24.0	11.0

Despite Mixed Signs, Economists See End to U.S. Slump

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Slowly and unevenly, but with increasing certainty, the recession that began with little warning last July seems finally to be coming to an end. It is quite possible, in fact, that as measured by total output of goods and services, the broadest gauge of economic activity, it is already over.

While the signals are decidedly mixed, with several parts of the economy still mired in deep slumps not seen for decades, most economists and bankers seem to have joined the Reagan administration in regarding one of the most severe postwar recessions as ready for conversion into a benchmark against which to measure recovery.

The Commerce Department's so-called flash estimate of gross national product for the second quarter — a figure which is not published but will become publicly available on June 21 — is expected to show considerable improvement from the first quarter's annual rate of decline of 4.3 percent.

"There is a good chance that this quarter will show only a small decline, and possibly even a small increase," said Robert Ortner, the department's chief economist.

But Samuel M. Cassidy, executive vice president of the First National Bank of Cincinnati, does not envision much recovery, noting that local companies continue to decide to go out of business because of a ferocious squeeze on profit margins.

Although there are many who doubt that economic recovery will be either vigorous or sustained — and some who question whether it is imminent — few now maintain that the recession is still getting worse.

According to a compilation by Blue Chip Economic Indicators, a survey of leading economists, there is a near-unanimous view — 42 out of 44 in the June survey — that the economy will "surge" in the second half of the year. The advance will be 4 percent-plus for both the third and fourth quarters, the newsletter said.

A major factor in the assumptions of recovery is the $33-billion stimulus that is to come from the July 1 reduction in personal income tax rates by 10 percentage points. The administration has long figured that about half of this will be promptly spent, and Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan said last week he knew of no reason to amend this estimate.

In addition, Social Security benefits, are due to be increased 7.4 percent, the annual adjustment for inflation, next month. It is thought that much more than half of this $12 billion will be spent.

With business spending on plant expansion and modernization further scaled back, the consumer is being relied on as the chief engine of recovery.

"Consumer prices are down, purchasing power is up, real wages are rising, the leading indicators are pointing north ... and total employment is up," said Lawrence A. Kudlow, chief economist at the Office of Management and Budget.

He said that the lack of business investment did not trouble him much because this, like unemployment, it traditionally tended to improve only after a recovery was well established.

Some other economists, however, have cited what one calls an "ominous" weakness lately in sensitive commodity prices that could be a harbinger of further large downturns in business investment for both buildings and equipment.

With retail sales have perking up substantially, and inventories, a key barometer of the timing of a recovery, increasingly favorable, most analysts think that the drawdown has about run its course, though it might not be completed until the fourth quarter.

Despite their optimism that the recession is finally ending, many economists doubt that the recovery can overcome for long the continuation of extremely high interest rates. Congress shows no sign of making the major spending cuts in entitlement programs that many regard as necessary for rates to tumble.

Mr. Regan has modified earlier interest rate predictions, suggesting that the prime rate might fall only to 14 percent by year's end from the current 16½ percent.

[Due to the recession and high interest rates having lasted longer than expected, Mr. Regan said during the weekend that there would be a more modest economic recovery by the end of 1982 than the administration originally hoped for, Reuters reported from Washington.]

If rates remain at record real levels, this is thought likely to choke off recovery or perhaps even to prevent it from really getting under way. The Federal Reserve, in the opinion of many, is virtually powerless to help because monetary growth is already above target and further relaxation would likely raise rates rather than lower them, because investors would then worry about renewed inflation and demand higher rates in compensation.

Raymond T. Dalio of Bridgewater Associates, a Connecticut consultant, believes that a corporate liquidity crisis lies ahead. An economic recovery would surely raise interest rates and kill recovery, he said, while the absence of recovery would push many financially strapped companies over the edge.

Gold Markets June 14, 1982

	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Hong Kong	327.00	326.80	+5.75
Luxembourg	322.25	—	−7.25
Paris (T.2.5 kilo)	322.70	320.41	−7.24
Zurich	322.70	320.50	−5.00
London	322.25	320.75	−4.50
New York	322.75	—	−0.50

Official fixings for London, Paris and Luxembourg, opening and closing prices for Hong Kong and Zurich. N.Y. Handy & Harman. U.S. dollars per ounce.

Gold Options (prices in $/oz.)

Price	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.
330	11.50-14.50	——	——
350	6.00- 9.00	17.50-20.50	27.00-32.00
370	3.50- 5.50	12.00-15.00	18.00-21.00
390	1.50- 3.50	7.50-10.50	13.50-16.50
410	——	4.00-6.00	6.50- 9.50

Gold 322.10-323.60

Valeurs White Weld S.A
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This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

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June, 1982

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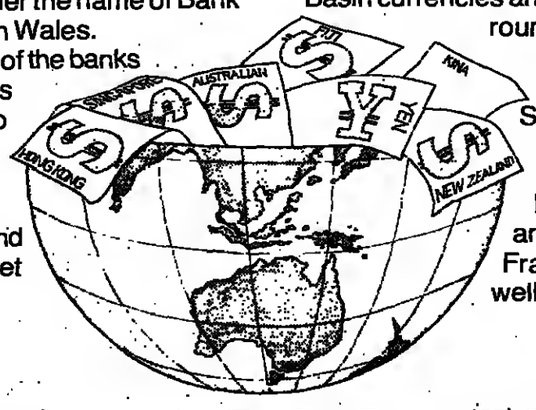

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Bank of New South Wales
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Amsterdam

	Close	Prev.
ABN	285.00	287.00
ACF Holding	81.00	79.00
AKZO	24.10	23.80
Albert Heijn	82.20	80.00
AMEV	82.00	82.00
Amrobank	50.10	50.50
A'Dam Rub	3.40	3.50
Boskalis	45.60	46.90xd
BVC	132.00	131.00
Buerlmann T	35.90	35.20
Caland Hldg	30.90	30.90
Elsevier	160.50	159.00
Ennia	129.00	128.00
Fokker	24.00	25.60
Gist Brocades	70.20	69.70
Heineken	59.70	59.70
H.V.A.	51.00	50.00
Hoogovens	15.20	15.30
K.L.M.	94.20	95.80
Naarden	24.00	23.80
Nat. Nedder	115.10	114.00
Nedlloyd	112.00	113.00
Ooe Vonder G	108.00	105.00
OGEM	0.44	0.45
Pakhoed	40.30	40.60
Philips	23.00	23.00
Robeco	204.70	204.00
Rodamco	123.10	123.00
Rolinco	200.70	200.00
Rorento	151.00	151.30
Royal Dutch	90.60	90.40
RSV	31.00	31.30
Unilever	146.30	145.00
Van Ommer	22.40	22.10
VMF-Stork	48.50	48.20
VNU	55.60	54.70

Aex-Cbs Index : 98.30
Previous : 99.10

Brussels

Acfa-Gevaert	1,715	1,700
Arbed	1,160	1,160
Bekaert	2,120	2,075
Cockerill	155	154
EBES	1,600	1,615
GB-Inno-BM	2,590	2,550
GBL (B.Lambt)	1,366	1,370
Hoboken	3,080	3,150
Kredietbank	4,790	4,650
Petrofina	4,550	4,540
Soc. Generale	N.A.	1,190
Solvay	3,425	3,405
Traction Elec	2,045	2,030
V. Montagne	2,085	2,060

Bourse Index : 189.80
Previous : 190.13

Frankfurt

AEG	32.80	34.50
Allianz Vers.	462.00	467.00
BASF	134.40	135.10
Bayer	117.50	117.00
Bayer Hypo	212.00	612.50
Bayer Verein	270.50	270.00
BMW	204.50	207.00
Commerzbank	141.00	141.40
Cont. Gummi	46.00	46.50
Daimler	286.00	287.20
Degussa	212.00	213.00
Demag	125.00	125.00
D.Babcock	166.00	169.00
Deutsche Bk	270.50	268.00
Du. Schulte	170.00	168.50
Dresdner Bk	148.00	148.30
GHH	182.50	183.00
Hapag Lloyd	57.00	59.50
Hochtief	426.00	426.00
Hoechst	110.00	109.00
Hoesch	22.20	22.70
Holzmann	N.Q.	407.00
Horten	117.00	119.00
Kali u Salz	134.00	134.50
Karstadt	203.50	202.00
Kaufhof	171.00	171.50
KHD	176.50	177.00
Kloeckner	55.50	55.00
Krupp	59.90	59.90
Linde	276.50	278.50
Lufthansa	87.40	88.00
MAN	157.00	160.00
Mannesmann	142.00	143.00
Metallgesell.	205.00	209.00
Muench. Ruck	455.00	450.00
Preussag	196.80	197.00
Ruetgerswk	317.00	313.00
RWE-New	164.50	163.00
Schering	276.00	277.00
Siemens	216.00	216.50
Thyssen	83.80	83.90
Varta	150.00	162.00
Veba	128.30	128.80
VEW	122.50	122.50
Volkswagen	146.50	187.00

Commerzbank Index: 690.40
Previous : 687.90

Hong Kong

Cheung Kong	15.80	16.40
China Light	16.20	16.60
Cross Harbor	10.60	10.80
Hang Seng Bk	89.00	89.50
HK Electric	6.50	6.55
HK Hotels	44.00	44.50
HK Land	7.45	7.00
HK Shanghai	N.A.	11.00
HK Tel	31.00	30.75
HK Wharf	N.Q.	6.00
Hutch Whampo	16.20	16.00
Jardine Math	17.50	17.90
Jardine Sec	14.40	14.60
New World	4.025	4.05
Shaw Bros	N.Q.	N.Q.
SHK Property	7.25	7.30
Sime Darby	5.20	5.40
Swire	3.60	3.60
Swire Pacific	11.10	11.20
Swire Prpty	6.85	7.00
Jul Wheelock	5.80	5.90
Wheel Mar	4.70	4.65
Winsor	3.25	3.20
World Intl	2.975	3.00

Hang Seng Index: 1,321.10
Previous: 1,336.98

London

AA Corp	58¼	8¼
Allied Brew	0.99	0.99
Anglo Am Gld	0.52	0.53
Babcock-Wil	1.00	1.00

Other Markets

June 14

Closing prices in local currencies.

	Close	Prev.
Barclays Bk	4.75	4.70
Bass	2.34	2.34
BAT Ind.	4.53	4.51
Beecham Gp	2.73	2.70
BICC	2.45	2.50
BL	0.17	0.17
BOC Int'l	1.79	1.79
Boots	2.12	2.12
Bowater	2.16	2.15
BP	3.12	3.14
Brit.Home St	1.60	1.60
Burmah	1.40	1.43
Cadbury Sc.	0.99	1.00
Charter Gold	1.91	1.93
Coats Patons	0.61	0.61½
Cons.Gold Fds	N.A.	3.42
Courtaulds	0.81	0.87
Dalgety	2.50	2.78
De Beers	53.40	3.45
Distillers	1.78	1.79
Dixons Photo	16¾	17.00
Dunlop	0.67	0.67
Fisons	3.63	3.55
Free St Gold	18	18½
GEC	9.29	9.29
GKN	1.44	1.44
Glaxo	7.13	7.16
Grd Met Hot	2.27	2.26
Guinness	0.82	0.84
GUS	4.98	5.03
Hanson Trust	1.75	1.70
Hawker-Sidd	3.42	3.44
ICI	3.26	3.28
ICL	0.59	0.59
Imps	0.96	0.97½
Lloyds	3.95	3.95
Lonrho	0.68	0.68
Lucas	1.88	1.89
Marks-Spenc	1.64	1.65
Metal Box	1.72	1.70
Midland Bk	3.38	3.43
Nat'l West Bk	4.45	4.45
Pilkington	2.26	2.28
Plessey	4.65	4.68
Ransfontein	342.00	42.00
Reckitt Crs.	1.59	1.60
Reed	3.16	3.16
Royal Dutch	19.23	19.42
RTZ	3.84	3.87
Shell	4.22	4.28
Stand Charter	4.07	4.07
Tate & Lyle	1.74	1.74
Tesco Stores	0.56½	0.55
Th.Tilling	1.31	1.32
Thorn (A)	4.18	4.23
Trafalgar H	1.29	1.29½
TrustHousesF	1.26	1.27
TI Group	1.22	1.28
Ultromar	4.00	4.05
Unilever	5.87	5.84
Utd Biscuits	1.12	1.11
Vickers	1.51	1.53
War Loan 3½	28¾	28¾
W. Deep	17¾	20.00
W. Holding	32¾	27¾
Wpolwerth	0.47	0.48
ZCI	0.14	0.14

F.T. 30 Index : 578.80
Previous : 584.20

Milan

	Close	Prev.
Bca Commerc	30.000.	30.000.
Bastogi	121.50	125.50
Centrale	3,100.00	3,651.00
Credito Ital	4,199.00	4,230.00
Fiat	1,591.00	1,628.00
Finsider	32.50	32.00
Generali	127,100.	128,725.
IFI	3,229.00	3,301.00
Italcementi	28,050.	29,000.
La Rinascente	346.00	348.75
Mediobanca	59,500.	61,100.
Montedison	95.00	99.00
Olivetti	2,200.00	2,280.00
Pirelli	2,040.00	2,190.00
Snia Viscosa	443.00	446.00
Sonda	1,340.00	1,890.00

BCI Index : 163.91
Previous : 168.98

Paris

	Close	Prev.
Air Liquide	483.00	493.00
Alsthom Atl.	143.00	144.00
Av.Dassault	540.00	540.00
Bertrand Faub.	162.50	165.00
Bic	517.00	528.00
Bouygues	708.00	690.00
BSN-GD	1,479.00	1,525.00
Carrefour	1,210.00	1,245.00
Club Mediter	545.00	544.00
Cofimeg	120.10	120.10
Creusot Loire	84.50	89.00
Dumez	1,144.00	1,135.00
Eurotunnel	310.00	314.00
Elf-Aquitaine	125.50	125.50
Europe 1	539.00	530.00
Hachette	485.00	500.00
Imetal	37.00	38.50
Lafarge Coppee	260.50	264.00
Lesnard	1,355.00	1,469.00
Machines Bull	32.40	34.00
Matra	1,460.00	1,450.00
Michelin	672.00	680.00
AAM Pennar	41.90	44.90
Moet Henn	720.00	721.00
Moulinex	63.80	63.10
Nord-Est	44.00	47.00
Occidentale	421.00	422.00
Oreal (L')	940.00	945.00
Pernod Ric	375.20	388.00
Petroles(Fse)	139.00	139.00
Peugeot	151.20	149.00
Poclain	137.80	137.50
Printemps	155.50	164.50
Radiotechn.	302.00	315.00
Redoute	1,020.00	1,024.00
Roussel Uclaf	319.00	319.00
Sacilor	4.28	4.52
Saint Gobain	620.00	630.00
Sour Perrier	173.80	178.90
Telemecan	810.00	810.00
Thomson CSF	158.50	161.00
Usinor	4.60	4.65

	Close	Prev.
UTA	151.00	150.00
Valeo	204.00	205.00

Apert Index : 109.42
Previous : 111.58

Singapore

	Close	Prev.
Boustead	1.95	1.97
Cold Storage	3.80	3.88
DBS	8.00	8.05
FraserNeave	6.10	6.35
How Par Bros	2.72	2.75
Inchcape	2.00	2.02
Keppel Ship	3.08	4.00
Malay Bnking	6.15	6.20
OCBC	8.30	8.45
OUB	5.30	5.35
Semb Shipyd	2.22	2.26
Sf Steamship	1.81	1.84
Sf Trading	5.60	5.80
U Engineers	2.06	N.T.
UOB	4.10	4.08

Fraser Ind. Index : 4,137.85
Previous : 4,183.46

Tokyo

	Close	Prev.
Akai	313	322
Asahi Chem.	269	275
Asahi Glass	499	498
Bk Tokyo	294	294
Bridgestone	427	425
Canon	790	790
Dai Nip. Print	622	622
Daiwa	380	371
Fuji Bank	500	500
Fuji Photo	1,420	1,440
Fujitsu	760	764
Hitachi	692	690
Honda Motor	728	728
IHI	158	160
Itoh	277	279
JAL	2,300	2,310
Kajima	320	321
Kansai Pwr.	965	965
Koa Seiko	507	503
Kow Steel	140	142
Kirin Brew	438	433
Komatsu	495	492
Kubota	341	341
Matsu El. Ind.	1,070	1,060
Matsu El Wks	922	920
Mitsubishi Bk	800	800
Mitsubi Chem.	261	259
Mitsubi Corp.	510	514
Mitsubi Elec	260	259
Mitsub Heavy	200	198
Mitsui Co	316	323
Mitsukoshi	358	359
Nissan	348	349
Nikko Sec	360	361
Nippon Elec.	814	815
Nippon Steel	147	147
Nippon Yusen	255	254
Nissan Motor	792	795
Nomura	427	430
Olympus	880	881
Ricoh	499	498
Sharp	805	808
Sony Corp	3,370	3,350
SumitBank	501	501
Sumit Chem.	150	149
Sumit Metal	146	144
Taisei	223	230
Taisho Mar	230	231
Takeda	817	824
Teijin	227	225
Tokyo El Pwr	870	870
Tokyo Marine	460	459
Toray	360	360
Toshiba	335	335
Toyo Kogyo	351	345
Toyota	1,080	1,070
Yamaichi	333	335

New Index : 542.53
Previous : 544.04
Nikkei-DJ Index : 7,243.58
Previous : 7,245.81

Zurich

	Close	Prev.
Alusuisse	502	503
Bk Leu	3,600	3,660
Br Boveri	920	925
Buehrle	1,130	1,155
Ciba Geigy	1,005	1,010
Cr Suisse	1,725	1,730
Elektrowatt	2,350	2,300
Fischer	450	450
Hoff-Roche B	5,600	5,600
Interfood	5,400	5,550
Jelmoli	1,330	1,325
Landis Gyr	800	810
Nestle	3,245	3,300
Sandoz	4,075	4,075
SBS	287	287
Schindler	1,580	1,560
Sulzer	1,725	1,740
Swissair	685	695
UBS	2,855	2,860
Winterthur	2,625	2,610
Zurich Ins.	14,550	14,600

SBC Index : 278.90
Previous : 280.00

Market Closed

All banks, stock and commodity exchanges were closed in Australia Monday for a holiday.

Chicago Futures June 14

	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
WHEAT					
5,000 bu minimum; dollars per bushel					
Jul	3.48	3.49	3.45	3.46¾	—.03½
Sep	3.64½	3.65	3.60¾	3.62	—.04¾
Dec	3.84	3.87¼	3.82½	3.84¾	—.04
Mar	4.01½	4.02¼	3.98	3.99½	—.04¾
May	4.08	4.08¾	4.04½	4.05½	—.05
Jul	4.04	4.05	4.01	4.04½	—.01½
Prev. sales 18,078.					
Prev day's open int 48,031, off 1,044.					
CORN					
5,000 bu minimum; dollars per bushel					
Jul	2.75¾	2.76½	2.74	2.74½	—.03¼
Sep	2.75½	2.76¼	2.74	2.74½	—.03½
Dec	2.80½	2.82	2.78¾	2.79¼	—.04
Mar	2.94¼	2.96	2.92¾	2.93	—.04½
May	3.05¼	3.05¾	3.02¾	3.02¾	—.04
Jul	3.11½	3.12	3.09¼	3.09½	—.03¼
Prev. sales 27,729.					
Prev day's open int 114,672, up 657.					
SOYBEANS					
5,000 bu minimum; dollars per bushel					
Jul	6.37	6.37¾	6.28½	6.29¾	—.15¾
Aug	6.40	6.42	6.33	6.34½	—.15¾
Sep	6.47	6.47	6.34½	6.35¾	—.17
Nov	6.51½	6.52	6.41	6.42¾	—.16¾
Jan	6.65	6.66½	6.57	6.57¾	—.16¾
Mar	6.80½	6.83	6.73	6.75	—.16½
May	6.95	6.95	6.88	6.89	—.16½
Jul	7.07	7.07	6.98½	6.99½	—.16½
Aug	7.03	7.09	7.02½	7.02½	—.16½
Prev. sales 31,856.					
Prev day's open int 77,517, off 120.					
SOYBEAN MEAL					
100 tons; dollars per ton					
Jul	186.50	185.50	182.80	183.20	—4.00
Aug	186.00	186.00	183.30	183.60	—4.40
Sep	186.50	186.50	184.50	184.90	—4.70
Oct	188.00	188.00	185.50	185.80	—4.70
Dec	193.00	193.00	190.00	190.30	—4.90
Jan	195.00	195.00	191.50	192.00	—5.00
Mar	198.00	199.00	196.50	197.00	—4.50
May	201.00	201.50	201.50	201.50	—4.00
Jul	205.00	205.00	204.00	204.50	—3.50
Prev. sales 13,060.					
Prev day's open int 44,405, off 267.					
SOYBEAN OIL					
60,000 lbs; dollars per 100 lbs.					
Jul	19.36	19.37	19.10	19.10	—.68
Aug	19.63	19.66	19.35	19.36	—.52
Sep	19.90	19.90	19.62	19.62	—.52
Oct	20.05	20.17	19.81	19.83	—.52
Dec	20.45	20.58	20.10	20.19	—.52
Jan	20.80	20.80	20.50	20.45	—.55
Mar	21.00	21.00	20.92	20.85	—.50
May	21.40	21.40	21.35	21.27	—.38
Jul	21.70	21.70	21.00	21.00	—.47
Prev. sales 8,448.					
Prev day's open int 55,818, up 35.					
OATS					
5,000 bu minimum; dollars per bushel					
Jul	1.80	1.89¼	1.86¾	1.86¾	—.06
Sep	1.75	1.75½	1.71¾	1.71¾	—.06
Dec	1.74½	1.74¾	1.71	1.71	—.06
Mar	1.77½	1.78	1.73¾	1.74	—.05½
May	1.81½	1.81½	1.77½	1.77½	—.06
Prev. sales 2,591.					
Prev day's open int 8,630, off 79.					
CATTLE					
40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jun	71.75	71.75	70.25	70.35	—1.00
Aug	63.55	63.55	62.32	62.32	—1.00
Oct	60.60	60.60	59.25	59.25	—1.00
Dec	60.55	60.55	59.25	59.25	—1.00
Feb	60.32	60.32	59.16	59.22	—1.10
Apr	60.10	60.10	59.05	59.05	—1.45
Jun	61.50	61.00	61.00	60.90	—1.00
Prev. sales 15,537.					
Prev day's open int 61,263, off 948.					

U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
FEEDER CATTLE					
44,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Aug	64.25	64.30	63.25	63.25	—1.50
Sep	63.40	63.40	62.65	62.70	—1.45
Oct	63.90	63.90	61.75	61.75	—1.50
Nov	63.07	63.07	62.00	62.10	—1.40
Jan	63.20	63.20	63.05	63.05	—1.45
Mar				63.50	—.50
Apr				63.60	—.60
May				63.80	—.60
Prev. sales 2,401.					
Prev day's open int 11,257, up 46.					
HOGS					
30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jun	61.85	61.85	60.60	60.60	—1.50
Jul	59.30	59.25	58.42	58.42	—1.50
Aug	56.80	56.80	56.00	56.00	—1.50
Oct	54.30	54.30	53.02	53.02	—1.50
Dec	53.90	53.90	52.75	52.75	—1.30
Feb	51.85	51.85	50.35	50.35	—1.30
Apr	49.45	49.45	47.85	48.40	—1.50
Jun	50.80	50.80	49.40	49.90	—1.00
Jul	51.00	51.00	49.70	50.30	—.90
Prev. sales 13,508.					
Prev day's open int 61,104, off 822.					
PORK BELLIES					
38,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jul	75.00	75.00	74.92	74.92	—2.00
Aug	73.20	73.20	73.10	73.10	—2.00
Feb	73.00	73.00	71.70	71.70	—2.00
Mar				71.95	—2.00
May				72.50	—2.00
Jul	71.00	71.80	71.80	72.00	—1.80
Aug	72.50	72.50	72.50	71.40	—2.00
Prev. sales 10,220.					
Prev day's open int 24,726, off 580.					
FRESH BROILERS					
28,000 lbs; cents per lb					
Jun	48.50	48.75	48.50	48.75	+.45
Jul	49.40	49.40	49.25	49.25	—.25
Aug				49.50	
LUMBER					
130,000 bd. ft.; $ per 1,000 bd. ft.					
Jul	140.00	140.10	137.80	137.80	—5.00
Sep	140.50	141.20	139.40	139.40	—5.00
Nov	145.00	145.00	142.10	142.10	—5.00
Jan	152.00	152.00	149.70	149.70	—5.00
Mar	160.00	160.00	157.10	157.40	—4.60
May	164.00	164.00	164.00	163.50	—5.00
Jul	170.50	170.80	170.50	170.50	—5.00
Sep				174.40	—5.00
Prev. sales 2,929.					
Prev day's open int 6,302, off 83.					
WSTN. PLYWOOD					
76,032 sq. ft.; $ per 1,000 sq. ft.					
Jul	159.00	160.20	153.50	154.20	—6.00
Sep	160.00	161.50	154.00	156.10	—5.30
Nov	161.70	161.70	159.00	159.00	—2.30
Jan	167.00	167.00	162.20	162.50	—5.80
Mar	167.50	167.80	167.00	162.30	—11.40
May	173.00	173.00	172.50	172.50	—7.00
Prev. sales 367.					
Prev day's open int 2,677, up 59.					
US T. BILLS					
$1 million; pts of 100 pct.					
Jun	87.90	87.90	87.68	87.69	—.42
Sep	87.38	87.40	87.09	87.11	—.56
Dec	87.10	87.10	86.84	86.85	—.48
Mar	87.00	87.00	86.73	86.73	—.47
Jun	86.94	86.94	86.70	86.71	—.45
Sep	86.90	86.90	86.72	86.72	—.48
Dec	86.84	86.84	86.51	86.51	—.45
Mar	86.51	86.51	86.51	86.72	—.38
Prev. sales 26,993.					
Prev day's open int 44,286, off 1,238.					
GNMA					
$100,000 prin; pts & 32nds of 100 pct					
Jun	60-20	61	60-18	60-23	—.28
Sep	60-10	60-12	59-28	59-29	—1.3
Dec	60-2	60-2	59-17	59-18	—1.3
Mar	59-26	59-26	59-10	59-10	—1.3
Jun	59-16	59-16	59-4	59-4	—1.3
Sep	59-6	59-6	58-21	58-21	—1.3
Dec	58-28	58-2	58-27	58-27	—1.3
Mar	58-3	58-3	58-24	58-24	—1.3
Jun	59	59	58-21	58-21	—1.3
Sep				58-19	—1.3
Dec	59	59	58-17	58-17	—1.3
Mar	59	59	58-15	58-15	—1.3
Jun				58-13	—1.3
Prev. sales 5,643.					
Prev day's open int 53,445, off 1,160.					
10 TREASURY BONDS					
10 pct-$100,000; pts & 32nds of 100 pct					
Jun	61-12	61-12	60-18	60-20	—1.11
Sep	61-18	61-18	60-22	60-26	—1.10
Dec	61-28	61-28	60-31	61-2	—1.8
Mar	61-30	62	61-1	61-12	—1.6
Jun	62-8	62-8	61-16	61-21	—1.4
Sep	62-7	62-8	61-25	61-29	—1.3
Dec	62-17	62-17	62-4	62-5	—1.2
Mar	62-24	62-24	62-12	62-13	—1
Jun	62-30	62-30	62-21	62-21	—.30
Sep	63-5	63-6	62-25	62-28	—.29
Dec	63-13	63-13	63	63-3	—.28
Prev. sales 45,819.					
Prev day's open int 145,376, off 1,189.					
10 YR. TREASURY					
$100,000 prin; pts & 32nds of 100 pct					
Jun	71	71	70-17	70-17	—1.3
Sep	70-27	70-27	70-9	70-12	—1.3
Dec	70-19	70-25	70-10	70-13	—1.1
Mar	70-26	70-26	70-15	70-15	—.30
Jun				70-17	—.29
Sep				70-19	—.28
Prev. sales 2,451.					
Prev day's open int 18,931, off 471.					
CERT. DEPOSIT					
$1 million; pts of 100 pct					
Jun	85.97	85.97	85.74	85.78	—.48
Sep	85.45	85.45	85.14	85.17	—.54
Dec	85.03	85.03	84.81	84.81	—.47
Mar	85.08	85.09	85.08	85.07	—.45
Prev. sales 5,792.					
Prev day's open int 11,125, off 88.					
EURODOLLARS					
$1 million; pts of 100 pct.					
Jun	84.93	84.93	84.75	84.67	—.52
Sep	84.92	84.92	84.52	84.57	—.56
Dec	84.85	84.85	84.52	84.52	—.63
Mar	84.72	84.72	84.54	84.51	—.52
Prev. sales 1,023.					
Prev day's open int 17,445, off 88.					
BRITISH POUND					
$ per pound; 1 point equals $6.2500					
Jun	1.7465	1.7480	1.7640	1.7640	—.210
Sep	1.7770	1.7790	1.7955	1.7955	—.225
Dec	1.7885	1.7885	1.7995	1.7995	—.265
Mar	1.7935	1.7940	1.7935	1.7915	—.215
Prev. sales 10,661.					
Prev day's open int 16,946, up 1,945.					
CANADIAN DOLLAR					
$ per dlr; 1 point equals $0.0001					
Jun	.7924	.7926	.7875	.7880	—.49
Sep	.7825	.7827	.7765	.7765	—.51
Dec	.7730	.7730	.7692	.7692	—.51
Mar	.7685	.7685	.7760	.7760	—.45
Prev. sales 5,045.					
Prev day's open int 19,923, off 461.					
FRENCH FRANC					
$ per franc; 1 point equals $0.0002					
Jun	.14970	.14970	.14910	.14916	—.036
Sep	.14850	.14850	.14795	.14795	—.045
Dec				.14600	—.000
Prev. sales 36.					
Prev day's open int 653, up 17.					
GERMAN MARK					
$ per mark; 1 point equals $0.0001					
Jun	.4144	.4154	.4120	.4126	—.89
Sep	.4209	.4217	.4185	.4192	—.83
Dec	.4281	.4281	.4257	.4255	—.85
Prev. sales 8,000.					
Prev day's open int 12,112, off 2,020.					
JAPANESE YEN					
$ per yen; 1 point equals $0.0000001					
Jun	.003995	.004002	.003988	.003988	—.45
Jul	.004050	.004050	.004020	.004020	
COFFEE C					
37,500 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jul	139.30	140.00	135.25	135.34	—4.41
Sep	127.00	127.30	124.00	124.07	—4.45
Dec	122.25	122.25	118.50	119.25	—4.00
Mar	118.40	118.40	115.50	115.50	—3.45
May	116.00	116.00	112.75	112.75	—3.25
Prev. sales 2,370.					
Prev day's open int 8,492, up 32.					
SUGAR-WORLD 11					
112,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jul	6.78	6.97	6.66	6.70	—.34
Sep	7.08	7.12	7.00	7.03	—.37
Oct	7.19	7.25	7.08	7.14	—.38
Jan				7.39	—.38
Mar	8.38	8.50	8.32	8.45	—.32
May	8.64	8.73	8.58	8.71	—.31
Jul	8.90	9.00	8.70	8.97	—.31
Sep	9.05	9.05	9.05	9.22	—.32
Oct				9.17	—.28
Prev. sales 8,349.					
Prev day's open int 61,588, up 518.					
COCOA					
10 metric tons; $ per ton					
Jul	1,306	1,434	1,302	1,373	—.39
Sep	1,426	1,439	1,401	1,421	—.39
Dec	1,500	1,502	1,468	1,487	—.39
Mar	1,575	1,575	1,554	1,554	—.39
May				1,601	—.39
Jul	1,640	1,650	1,640	1,641	—.29
Prev. sales 1,951.					
Prev day's open int 16,706, off 115					
ORANGE JUICE					
15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jul	115.00	115.00	113.40	113.75	—2.75
Sep	119.00	119.50	116.80	116.65	—2.75
Nov	121.00	121.00

هكذا من الأصل

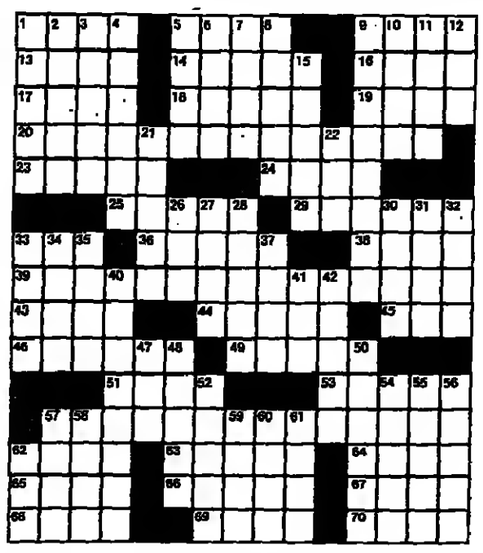
Monday's AMEX Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Prev Quot.	Ch'ge
		A—A—A								
19⅝	5	AAV	.32	4.2	3	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	7⅝	ABA	.5	9	12	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	3	AIC Pk	.03i	1.4	10	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—
1⅞	3/8	ATI			3	7⅝	1	1	1	— ⅛
	8½	AZL								
32	12⅞	AcmeU	.40	2.7	12	4	15	15	15	+ ⅛
3⅝	2⅝	Action				2	3⅝	3	3	— ⅛
20	6¼	AdMm 9	.20b	2.9	138	37	6⅝	6¼	6¼	
6⅝	1	Acln	wt			6	1⅛		1⅛	+ ⅛
31	2⅝	AdmRs				26	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
25⅝	17⅝	AdMed	.14	7.15		26	21¼	20¾	20⅞	— ⅛
20¼	14⅝	Adidas	.28	1.1	12	14	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	
4	1⅝	AdvSys				7	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	— ⅛
23	9⅛	Aeroflx				9	19	18¼	18	— ⅛
3⅝	2⅛	Aerosch					3⅝	3¼	3⅝	— ⅛
35⅝	25⅝	AdMpS	.34	8.4	9	100	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	
6	3	AfSpt				6	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	5⅛	AirExp	.10i		9	12	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
8⅝	4⅝	AlaskAir	.20i	4.6	3	230	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	2⅝	AlbaAir	.20e	2.9	53	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	5⅛	AlaNtA				1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
34⅝	18⅝	Alphnt	.10	.417	76	29	24⅝	23	24⅝	+ ⅛
1⅝	⅝	Altec			23	11-16	⅝	⅝	⅝	
3⅝	1⅞	AlvAlv		67	51	2⅝	2	2	2	— ⅛
7⅝	⅝	Alx	Dwt			10	5-16	5-16	5-16	
26⅝	18⅝	AmBnk	.40	2.1	17	13	19⅝	19⅝	19	— ¼
13⅝	9⅝	AmAud	B .15	1.2	6	20	13⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	3⅝	AmBdM	.20	4.1		3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
25⅝	20⅝	AmExp	wt			67	12⅝	11⅝	11⅞	— ⅛
12	5	AmInvs	.32	5.5	4	15	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
11⅝	8¼	AmMed	.58	5.7	4	6	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	3⅝	AmStd			159	34	6½	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
27⅝	18	AmStls	.22	1.1	9	137	19⅝	19	19⅝	— ⅛
65⅝	41⅝	AmPetl	.20	5.8	9	22	52⅝	51⅝	52⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	APrm				3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
1⅝	⅝	APrcs n	.25	3.6	5	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Amscot			6	2⅝	2	2	2	
9⅝	6⅝	AmStdy			5	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	4⅝	AmWtr	.32	8.2	9	11	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
8⅝	3⅝	AmZEE	.36i			11	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
16⅝	10⅝	AmBest	.40	2.9	7	14	14	13⅝	14	
4⅝	4⅝	AWest	n			3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
21⅝	12	AmStd	1.00	11.3	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	7	Andrea	.40	5.7	10	11⅝	11	11⅛	11	+ ⅛
12⅝	7⅝	AmHmE	.12	1.5	3	5	8	7⅝	8	+ ⅛
21⅝	12	AmBdn	.571	4.3	10	40	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
11⅝	6⅝	ArgoPt			6	10	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	3⅝	ArkR			3	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	11	Arnold			72	3	14⅝	11	14⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	7⅝	Asemp	9.40		23	47	9⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
17⅝	10⅝	Astrex			2	62	17⅝	d10⅝	11	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	AtlasCm				2	2	2	2	
7⅝	3⅝	AtlasCM	.04e	2.1	73	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Atlas	wt			3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
10⅝	6⅝	AtlasW	.34	2.3	4	9	15⅝	15	15⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Audio	.15	2.8 13		1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
32⅝	20⅝	AudioV	.92	22.9	10	14	29⅝	29	29⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	AvalCr	.24	4.4	3	20	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
		B—B—B								
21⅝	15½	BDM	n .17	.8 14		34	20⅝	19⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	4⅝	BTK	.40b	15.4	4	80	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Badger	.04	5.5	31	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
25⅝	17⅝	BanPol	4.90a	27.		3	18⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Bangor	n			8	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
11⅝	8⅝	BkAtl	n1.31	13.15		5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
5⅝	2⅝	BarnEn				6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	4⅝	Barner	.30	1.9		3	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	5⅝	BarryCp				7	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
16⅝	8⅝	BayStA	.40i	4.5	8	7	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
1⅝	⅝	Beard	n .08	13.15		10	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	3⅝	Bebtr			7	16	7⅝	4⅝	7	
1	⅝	Belson	.05e	2.3	30	51	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
¾	¼	Bettrn	wt			2	¾	¾	¾	
20⅝	14	BetSpA	s .40	2.2	7	16	18⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	BetSrn	s .40	2.2	7	9	18⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	4⅝	BevEnt				4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
23⅝	13⅝	Bireln	s .32	1.5	14	88	21¼	21	21¼	+ ⅛
5⅝	4⅝	Berry	n		5	26	4½	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	4⅝	BetMd		11.	4	20	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
27⅝	14⅝	Beverly	.40	1.9	10	72	21⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
17⅝	7⅝	BioCp	.40	7.9	7	6	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	11⅝	BirYlw	.48	3.6	3	24	13⅝	13½	13½	+ ⅛
15⅝	10⅝	BlackM	.16	1.2	7	3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
3⅝	1⅝	BlkB A			14	1	9	9	9	
3⅝	2⅝	BlkB A			16	23	9	4⅝	3⅝	
8⅝	5⅝	BlmSp	.66	5.7	4	21	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	BlueBird				482	4½	4	4	— ⅛
21⅝	11⅝	Bluebird	.48	2.7	6	18	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
26⅝	17⅝	Boker	n .50	2.4	27	145	x22	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
31⅝	19⅝	BoothA	.24	1.7	24		15⅝	14⅝	15⅝	
3⅝	1⅝	BoothAl	.35	1.3		136	12	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	3⅝	BostA	.24e	5.5	3	1	6½	6½	6½	
4⅝	2⅝	Bowmr			72	39	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
10⅝	10	Bowne	.36b	2.7	6	164	10⅝	d 9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	5⅝	BrodInt			2	81	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
20	12⅝	Brscn	0.68p			20	13⅝	12	13⅝	
23½	13⅝	Brsco	.34i	4.9	9	93	23½	23½	23½	
5½	2⅝	Brtcstr				18	3⅝	3½	3⅝	— ⅛
36⅝	25⅝	BrnFA	s .88	2.4	10	3	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅛
38½	26	BrnFB	s .88	2.4	11	55	37½	37	37	
3⅝	3	BrnFP	pf .40			1	3⅝		3½	— ⅛
7	3⅝	Brscin	n		3	13	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
7⅝	3⅝	Brscin	pf			1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
6	3⅝	Bulldxr				11	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Burndy				30	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
		C—C—C								
9⅝	6⅝	CDI				4	14	9	9⅝	8⅝+	⅛
7⅝	3⅝	CHB	.10r		2.2	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
22½	4	CMI Cp	.05e		7.2	15	57	4½	4½	4½—	⅛
34⅝	13½	CRS s	.34		2.5	5	20	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	3⅝	CasshU				7	8⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
26⅝	18⅝	CalFrC	s .1		5.4	10	40	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
10⅝	5⅝	CalRE	.32		11.	8	6	6½	6⅝	
22⅝	18	Camco	s .20		1.0	3	25	17⅝	18⅝	17⅝+	⅛
13⅝	4	CmpR	s			18	4⅝	4	4	— ⅛
20½	16⅝	CdMkt	0.84			12	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝+	⅛
6⅝	2⅝	CapEff	.20		6.4	7	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Cardil	n			16	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
16⅝	8⅝	Carlisle	.20		2.6	5	44	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
8⅝	3⅝	CardID	.06p		17.	4	25	3½	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
18⅝	12⅝	CstlAM	.10		7.4	7	1	12½	12½	12½—	⅛
25⅝	20⅝	CasPg	1.92e		7.9	3	3	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝—	⅛
7⅝	3⅝	CelsCh				6	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
2⅝	11-16	Centurl				10	21	⅞	⅞	⅞—	1-16
3⅝	7	Centlbr	.55e		7.7		79	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
34⅝	27¼	CenS	pf 1.25		4.0		x100	31	31	31	—
19⅝	12	ChryFo	.15e		1.2	4	1	13½	12¼	13¼+	⅛
4	1⅝	Cmsc	.16		4.8 10		3	4	4	4	— ⅛
11⅝	8⅝	ChadwI	.80		9.1	3	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
3⅝	1⅝	ChmpH				14	542	2	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
28⅝	11	ChmpP	.72		5.3 18		3	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝—	⅛
26⅝	15⅝	ChrTM	A .25		1.0 10		9	26⅝	26	26	— ⅛
29	15½	ChrTM	s			13	9	25⅝	25	25	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	ChrTM	pf .75		13.		10	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
25	12⅝	ChfFD	s			22	14⅝	14½	14½—	⅛
10⅝	6⅝	CitiMn	.51		5.1	9	7	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
18⅝	8	CitzFn	.74		7.2	7	17	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
21⅝	20½	CitBnN	2		5.7 12		14	22	22	22	— ⅛
21⅝	17⅝	Clarnct	1.28e		5.4	7	3	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝—	⅛
4⅝	1⅝	ClarkC	.25b		4.9	4	6	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
14⅝	11	Clarost				5	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
14⅝	10	Clasma	.34		6.8	8	14	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Classy	.14		2.0	6	2	6	6	6	— ⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Clbrk	.14		3.9	7	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
26⅝	24⅝	Comin	s .20		2.9	14	27⅝	27⅝	27½—	⅛
15	12⅝	ComAl	s .40		2.7	7	2	15	15	15	
11⅝	9⅝	ComLs	pf1.40		15.	3	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝+	⅛
11⅝	7⅝	ComMt	0.44		3.7	5	15⅝	2	15⅝	
5	2⅝	ComdrC				61	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
8⅝	4⅝	Comm	.20		3.8	4	21	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
10⅝	4⅝	ComeO				7	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
28⅝	13⅝	CmpCo	n			19	12	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝+	⅛
3⅝	2⅝	Concbm			5.5		2	7⅝	6	7½	
4⅝	2½	CnsCrd				3	11	3⅝	3	3⅝	
27	6⅝	Condec	.52r		7.4	100	7⅝	7	7	7	— ⅛
22⅝	12	ConrH			15	10	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Consst	n			52	5	5⅝	5	5	— ⅛
8⅝	2½	Cons	wt			16	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	7½	ConsOil			62	15	3⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
14⅝	10	ConDG	wt			2	10	10	10	—1-16
11⅝	6	ContMtl			17	14	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
15⅝	7⅝	CookInt	.75a		9.1 13		2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
2⅝	1⅝	Coralin				65	2⅝	2½	2½+	⅛
28	12	Coral	s .14		1.2	9	12	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
16⅝	3⅝	Crwfd	n			3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
36⅝	20⅝	Cross	s			12	93	27½	27	27½—	⅛
8⅝	4⅝	CrsmUM	.08		5.7	3	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
6⅝	2⅝	CrwnCr	.36e		4.9 11		15	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	⅛
6⅝	4½	Crown	.28		5.3 22		1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
30⅝	11	CrvtcR	.34		3.3 3		516	11⅝	11	11	— ⅛
20⅝	9⅝	CrystO	.04		2.0 10		1.5	2	2	2	— ⅛
31⅝	22⅝	Cubic	s .44		2.0 13		47	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝+	⅛
28⅝	20⅝	Curtice	1.40		5.7	6	11	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝+	⅛
16⅝	7¼	CustEn				8	20	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Cyanot					30	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
13	11	Cypr	pf 1.50		15.	x5	12⅝	12	12⅝+	⅛
		D—D—D								
4½	2⅛	DWG	.40		14.	9	23	2½	2⅝	2⅝
4⅝	2⅝	DataEc	n.06e		2.1	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
15⅝	8⅝	Damson				18	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
3⅝	1⅝	Davis	wt			1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
21⅝	14⅝	Dalton	.20		1.7 24	228	18⅝	17⅝	17⅝—	⅛
7⅝	4⅝	Dolrm				19	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	⅛
3⅝	1⅝	DeRose				9	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
2⅝	1⅝	Decorat				5	2⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Prev Quot.	Ch'ge Close
21	14	DejLab	.48	2.5	7	7	17	17	17	
17⅝	11⅞	Delbrd	.72b	4.4	2	3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
20⅝	13⅝	Deltat	s 1.16	6.4	5	5	18	17⅝	18	
30½	16⅝	Digicon			6	57	16¼	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
38	19	Dillard	.40	1.1	6	2	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	
21¼	4	9-15	DomP			2332	3	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
30⅝	13	Domtr	0 3			2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
36⅝	12⅝	DorCos	.16	1.2	10	146	13⅝	13½	13½—	⅛
19⅝	7½	DshIr	.30b	3.8	7	36	8⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
19⅝	11⅝	Dreco	n		1	197	13⅝	d 11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
25⅝	9⅝	Driller	n		6	20	13½	12	13	— ⅛
27⅝	18⅝	Ducom	n.70b	3.8	16	26	25½	25	25½+	⅛
28⅝	12⅝	Dunes	n		18	12	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
15⅝	11⅝	DuMdA	.48	4.7	6	57	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
16⅝	9⅝	DvlcIn	.20e	2.4	5	85	8⅝	8½	8½—	⅛
16⅝	10¼	Dymr	s .72	4.9	8	7	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
		E—E—E								
7¼	4⅝	EAC	.40	6.5	3	41	6⅝	6	6⅝	
14	5⅝	EECO	.28	3.4 28		10	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
20⅝	12½	EstnCo	1.32i	9.1	9	3	14½	14½	14½	
19⅝	10⅝	EDO	.48	2.7 12		104	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝—	⅛
8⅝	1⅝	ElAuto				12	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
28⅝	15½	ElcAm	1.40	8.4	6	5	16⅝	15⅝	16⅝—	⅛
10⅝	3⅝	Elsinor			23	109	4⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
7¼	2⅝	ElmCor	.10	2.9		6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
13⅝	4⅝	EnMgt	n			5	7	7	7—	⅛
7⅝	2⅝	EnviSys	.21i	19.38	17	35	3⅝	2⅝	3⅛—	⅛
16½	7⅝	EnrgRs	.16r	2.3 11		61	8	7⅝	8	+ ⅛
21⅝	5⅝	EsrSv	n		3	23	5⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
51⅝	16⅝	Espey	.20	1.5	5	29	19⅝	18⅝	19⅝+	⅛
27⅝	8	EstLdr	.20	2.3	3	874	d14⅝	13⅝	14	+1-16
15⅝	10	EvansAr	.80b	3.9	6	15	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝—	⅛
12⅝	7	EwrJ A	.30	2.9 14		3	7	7	7	
32	7⅛	ExchO	.10	1.0 23		10	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
9	2⅝	ExecSr	n.220	7.7	9	25	3	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
		F—F—F								
15⅝	11	FabInd	.50	4.3	4	12	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
7⅝	6⅝	FayDrs	.40p	4.8	7	54	8⅝	8	8	+ ⅛
20¼	17⅝	FedRf	2	9.8	14	4	20⅝	20½	20½	
3⅝	1⅝	FedDtr				4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
37	11⅝	Felmnt	.18	.6	9	118	13⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
24⅝	14⅝	FinGen	.40	1.2 12		1	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝+	⅛
22⅝	14⅝	FinGnA	.40	1.8		2	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝+	⅛
7⅝	4⅝	FstCon	n 1b	5.7 14		4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
7¼	7⅝	FtCoun	12	11.	6	26	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
17⅝	7⅝	Flschf	.771	9.9 19		6	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
21⅝	17½	FlaEE	2.60	14.	3	6	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝+	⅛
27⅝	8	FlaGen			3	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
15⅝	10⅝	FlaRock	.25	2.7	5	11	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
31⅝	19	Flexnt	s .60	4.3	8	33	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
13⅝	7⅝	FlaRck	.40	5.1	14	4	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
12⅝	6⅝	FlaPwr	s .60	.9	19	9	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
7⅝	3⅝	FlaRsh			1	34	24	24	24	
7⅝	3⅝	FrdOtr	pf			12800	25½	24	25½	
12⅝	7⅝	FordMC	.70	8		7	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
31⅝	13⅝	FortLb			23	65	23⅝	23½	23⅝+	⅛
21⅝	11⅝	Francis	.48	3.7 10		2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝+	⅛
20⅝	8⅝	FrnchR	.20	1.2	7	3	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
13⅝	6⅝	FrthY	n .811	12.	3	4	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
23⅝	12⅝	FrstFi			8	22	25½	24⅝	24⅝—	⅛
8⅝	3⅝	Friedm	.34b	3.8	4	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
6½	4⅝	FrtDfn				2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
10⅝	6⅝	Frtchl	.30b	3.5	5	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
24⅝	17⅝	FrstHd	.36b	1.1	7	3	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝+	⅛
15	7⅝	FrtLA	wt .37	5.4		9	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
		G—G—G								
5⅝	3⅝	GIExpl	n			5	5	3⅝	3⅝	
7⅝	3⅝	GRI				33	5⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
8⅝	3⅝	GTI	.73	3.3	7	29	23⅝	22⅝	23⅝	
12⅝	8⅝	Galaxy			5	12	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
13⅝	8⅝	GalvO	n			10	5	4⅝	4⅝	
12⅝	7⅝	GamCo	1.20	5.7	4	5	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
23⅝	11⅝	GatLt	s .20	1.4	8	40	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
13⅝	3⅝	GelmS	.33	3.9	10	10	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
4⅝	2⅝	GenMot	.60	4.3	3	14	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
14	10⅝	GDtos	n .88	4.2 10		261	14⅝	13⅝	14⅝+	⅛
8	4	GnEmw	.08b	1.0	8	77	4	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
10½	6	GaNaus	.12	1.4	3	34	9	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
18½	8⅝	GenTel			14	14	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
7⅝	4⅝	GenDyn	.24	3.3	6	148	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
27⅝	14⅝	GenInt	1.36	4.8	6	82	d27½	27	27¼+	⅛
14½	8⅝	GnTrl	.8		4	7	6	3	6	— ⅛
27⅝	17⅝	Glanck	.30	.5	14	x17	19⅝	19	19⅝	
23⅝	24	GlbMtr	1.40	6.2	4	10	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝—	⅛
8⅝	4⅝	Glasstr	.48	5.7	8	7	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
14⅝	7⅝	GldVis	3.12i	.9	29	8	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
2⅝	⅝	GldVis				7	1⅝	13-16	13-16	

CROSSWORD



ACROSS

1 Carlyle was one
5 "I Remember ——"
9 Flop on Broadway
13 Finish line
14 Curtail
16 Single
17 Mad. & Lex.
18 Column style
19 Command to Felix
20 These are new for you to view
23 Natural aptitude
24 Dash
25 Canvas holder
29 Sun issuance
33 King Kong, for one
36 Brinkley or Bartman
38 Vendition
39 Medium in the news
43 Scarlett's home
44 Literary gathering
45 Wt. measures
46 Excite
49 Bevels
51 Decorate again
53 High perch
57 Film about Archie Rice: 1960
62 Bank transaction
63 Roman rooms
64 "—— Smile Be Your Umbrella"
65 Estrada
66 Import
67 Jacket or collar
68 Erase
69 Quantity of film
70 Meredith and Knotts

DOWN

1 Mace
2 Criticize
3 "Norma," e.g.
4 O'Shea of music-hall fame
5 Bergman TV role
6 Baseball's Matty
7 St. Paul's state
8 Stop on ——
9 Show ——
10 Story starter
11 Author of "Serpico"
12 Sandwich, for short
15 French school
21 Do business
22 Heflin or Johnson
26 Mat. day
27 Arden et al.
28 Pale purple flower
30 Good spot for a Preakness entry
31 Lumpish mass
32 Hankerings
33 Minutes of a meeting
34 Carson's predecessor
35 Tortosa's river
37 Designer —— Renta
40 First name of the star of 57 Across
41 Actor Max —— Sydow
42 Prefix with mural
47 Archdiocese
48 Best and Wallace Hopper
50 Not clean as a whistle
52 Weasel's kin
54 —— a customer
55 "Green Darkness" author
56 Prefix with port
57 Anagram for rote
58 Spheric precipitation
59 Sea eagle
60 Soprano Stevens
61 Former Chinese monetary unit
62 "I —— Three Lives"

WEATHER

	NIGH C	NIGH F	LOW C	LOW F			NIGH C	NIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
ALGARVE	21	70	15	59	Fair	LOS ANGELES	24	75	14	57	Cloudy
ALGIERS	30	86	16	61	Fair	MADRID	27	81	15	59	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	15	59	9	48	Showers	MANILA	35	95	23	73	Stormy
ANKARA	27	81	13	55	Fair	MEXICO CITY	28	82	16	61	Cloudy
ATHENS	30	86	20	68	Fair	MIAMI	33	91	25	77	Cloudy
AUCKLAND	12	54	4	39	Fair	MILAN	26	79	11	52	Fair
BANGKOK	33	91	27	81	Cloudy	MONTREAL	25	77	15	59	Rain
BEIRUT	—	—	—	—	N.A.	MOSCOW	18	64	14	57	Cloudy
BELGRADE	16	61	13	55	Rain	MUNICH	15	59	5	46	Showers
BERLIN	16	61	10	50	Showers	NAIROBI	27	79	13	55	Overcast
BOSTON	18	64	10	50	Cloudy	NASSAU	23	90	17	63	Fair
BRUSSELS	16	61	9	48	Showers	NEW DELHI	40	104	29	84	Fair
BUCHAREST	26	79	15	59	Cloudy	NEW YORK	23	73	12	54	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	20	68	13	55	Overcast	NICE	26	79	15	59	Fair
BUENOS AIRES	15	59	12	54	Overcast	OSLO	12	54	8	46	Rain
CAIRO	26	79	18	64	Fair	PARIS	18	64	12	54	Cloudy
CAPE TOWN	13	55	6	43	Cloudy	PEKING	28	82	18	64	Overcast
CASABLANCA	26	79	18	64	Fair	PRAGUE	15	59	7	45	Showers
CHICAGO	27	81	11	52	Cloudy	REYKJAVIK	8	46	5	41	Rain
COPENHAGEN	14	57	6	43	Cloudy	RIO DE JANEIRO	25	77	20	68	Overcast
COSTA DEL SOL	34	93	24	75	Fair	ROME	27	81	15	59	Fair
DAMASCUS	34	93	18	64	Fair	SAO PAULO	24	75	17	63	Overcast
DUBLIN	16	61	8	46	Overcast	SEOUL	28	82	17	63	Fair
EDINBURGH	14	57	6	43	Overcast	SHANGHAI	31	88	21	70	Overcast
FLORENCE	24	75	11	52	Cloudy	SINGAPORE	31	88	23	73	Overcast
FRANKFURT	18	64	10	50	Overcast	STOCKHOLM	11	52	4	39	Overcast
GENEVA	16	61	10	50	Showers	SYDNEY	16	61	12	54	Rain
HARARE	18	64	6	43	Cloudy	TAIPEI	30	86	20	68	Fogay
HELSINKI	10	50	5	41	Rain	TEL AVIV	33	91	17	63	Fair
HONG KONG	31	88	27	81	Cloudy	TOKYO	26	79	18	64	Rain
HOUSTON	34	93	21	70	Cloudy	TUNIS	32	90	19	66	Fair
ISTANBUL	29	84	11	70	Fair	VENICE	24	75	12	54	Cloudy
JERUSALEM	29	84	17	63	Fair	VIENNA	16	61	12	54	Showers
LAS PALMAS	24	75	19	66	Cloudy	WARSAW	16	61	9	48	Overcast
LIMA	22	72	16	61	Overcast	WASHINGTON	27	81	13	55	Cloudy
LISBON	26	79	16	61	Fair	ZURICH	14	57	9	48	Overcast

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

ADVERTISEMENT

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

June 14, 1982

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the INT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (bi)—bi-monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd
—(d) Boerbond SF 725.45
—(d) Cerbar SF 774.00
—(d) Grobar SF 692.00
—(d) Stockbar SF 891.00

BANK VON ERNST & Cie AG PB 2622 Bern
—(d) CSF Fund SF 17.17
—(d) Creasbow Fund SF 4.36
—(d) ITF Fund N.V. $ 10.71

BRITANNIA, PO Box 271, St. Helier, Jersey
—(w) Universal Growth Fund 0.857c
—(w) Jersey Gilt Fund Ltd £ 21.00xd

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL
—(w) Capital Int'l Fund $ 23.99
—(w) Capital Istic S.A. $ 10.17
—(w) Convertible Capital S.A. $ 31.39

CREDIT SUISSE
—(d) Actions Suisses SF 256.75
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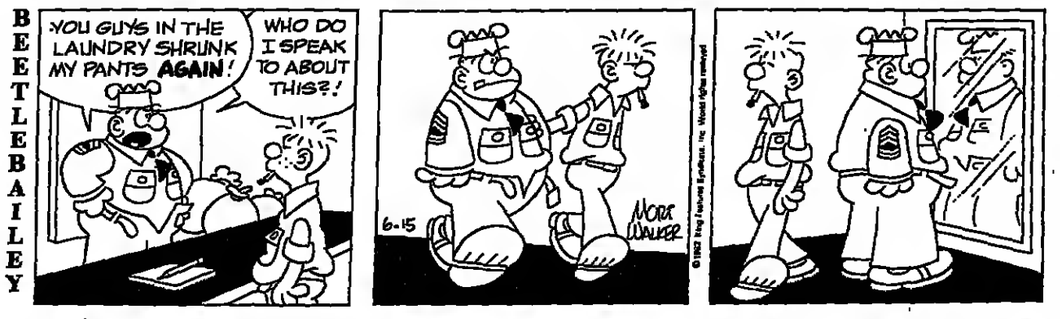
PEANUTS

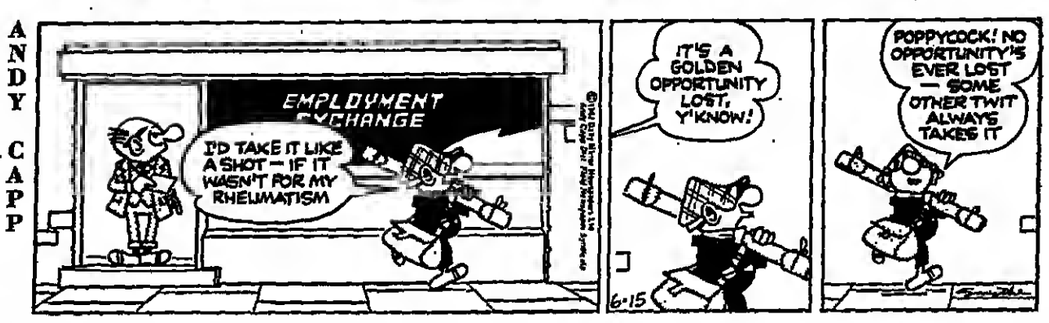
B.C.

BLONDIE

BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



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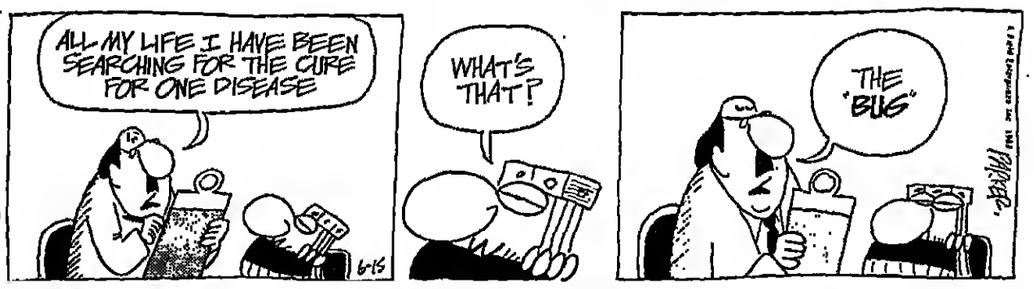


REX MORGAN

DOONESBURY

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

KANET

COKAL

KAJECT

RICION

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: THE ____ FOR ____

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: BIRCH FLAME THWART NAUSEA

Answer: They seem to go away for vacation about the same time most fishermen do—THE FISH

DENNIS THE MENACE

"HERE! YOU CAN GIVE THESE TOYS AWAY, MOM... THEY DON'T FIT ME ANY MORE."

BOOKS

ETERNAL CURSE ON THE READER OF THESE PAGES

By Manuel Puig. 232 pp., $13.50.
Random House, 201 East 50th St., New York, N.Y. 10022

Reviewed by
Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

"ETERNAL Curse On The Reader of These Pages" is the fifth and latest novel by the brilliantly inventive exiled Argentine novelist Manuel Puig, and his first to be written directly in English. Once again, as in his previous novel, "Kiss of the Spider Woman," the text consists almost solely of a dialogue between two male characters.

In this case, they are a 74-year-old Argentine invalid named Juan Jose Ramirez, who is living in exile in New York City ostensibly for political reasons, and a 36-year-old dropout named Lawrence John, who is working part-time pushing Ramirez's wheelchair around the Greenwich Village neighborhood.

At first, Ramirez is amnesiac, petulant and querulously demanding of Larry's care and attention, while the younger man is surly, self-absorbed and rudely standoffish. But it quickly develops that neither is what he seems. As the often cryptic dialogue proceeds, a few isolated facts become apparent — that despite his standoffishness, Larry is as deeply in need of companionship as Ramirez is for his past encompasses nothing but failure, as a son, as a lover, as a husband and as a professor of history at a second-rate Catholic college.

Ramirez's health is declining precipitously. And Larry has acquired from him "a bunch of French novels" — including Laclos's "Les Liaisons dangereueses," the Comtesse de La Fayette's "La Princesse de Clêves" and Benjamin Constant de Rebecque's "Adolphe," each of them dramatizing love affairs that subtly echo the plot of "Eternal Curse" — in which are recorded not only Ramirez's encoded prison notes, but also the message of the title, "Eternal curse on the reader of these pages."

But as the dialogues go on — and proceed to enact psychodramas involving fathers and sons, sons and mothers, parents and children, workers and employers, husbands and wives, and even God the Father and His Son — it becomes increasingly difficult to tell how much is real and how much the two characters have become objects of each other's fantasy life.

Only at the novel's end, when the dialogues give way to a surprising exchange of letters, do matters at last begin to clarify themselves. Or partly clarify themselves, because Puig and his publisher have done something curious. On the front flap of the dust jacket there is printed a statement by Puig declaring his novel to be "born of a crisis I went through. I had returned to New York from a trip, spiritually and morally exhausted. Within a few days I spotted this man, while I was working out in a gym. He was young, healthy, handsome. 'I'd like to be him,' I thought. I got to know him and soon discovered that he was morally bankrupt. The book is the outcome of a series of interviews I did with him."

Now this statement cannot help but cast its shadow over the book and influence us to believe that Larry is at least partly modeled after the young man in the gym, while Ramirez must be a version of Puig himself, and that the unfortunate denouement of the story is thus to be blamed on the "morally bankrupt" Larry. But a little reflection suggests that this is really not the case, that Ramirez is just as responsible for the outcome as Larry is, and besides, there appears to be a lot of Puig in Larry as well as in Ramirez.

So the mystery deepens. Are Larry and Ramirez simply two lonely neurotics locked in each other's mutually destructive *folie à deux*? Or are they, as a number of their dialogues suggest, illustrations of Marx's alienated man, victims of capitalism cut off from the means of production? As Larry remarks, "It was later in grad school that I got interested in Marxism, after studying history for umpteen years. All the facts seemed to fall into place. Finally, a theory that accounted for the resentment and rebelliousness we felt toward our society." Or have we witnessed in these pages a drama synthesizing Marx and Freud? As Ramirez observes: "There's a particular danger involved in Marxism, for young people. Aside from the moral coherence and the voice it gives to so many feelings and sentiments, it's such a total critique of society, and the mission it sets itself so overshadows other concerns that young people who embrace Marxism often find within it the means to deny the necessity for any further exploration of their own psyche."

More austere and intellectually brittle than any of his previous books, less playful and dependent on the artifacts of American pop culture (whose exploitation, I now begin to understand, has been Puig's way of describing what he sees as America's cultural imperialism), "Eternal Curse" even leaves us wondering if perhaps Larry hasn't finally completed his psychic exploration and begun moving outward. But I could well be wrong. There are other possibilities. Such is the curse of this fascinating tour de force. Such is the eternal curse on the reader of these pages.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

A	N	G	E	L		G	M	E	N		L	E	S
B	E	E	N	E		L	O	D	E		M	E	N	T
B	O	N	G	O	B	O	N	G	O	B	O	N	G	O
A	N	E		N	A	S	T	Y		R	I	O	E	R
		R	E	I	N	S			H	A	S	S	L	E
S	N	A	R	D	S		S	P	E	N	T			
I	O	T	A			L	A	I	R	D		A	R	T
T	O	O	T	T	O	O	T	T	O	O	T	S	I	E
S	T	R		U	R	G	E	S			A	P	E	S
			S	P	E	E	D		R	E	P	E	L	S
S	A	U	C	E	S			P	A	R	E	R		
A	N	N	U	L		M	A	R	I	E		S	R	O
F	O	L	L	O	W	S	F	U	N	C	T	I	O	N
E	T	A	L		A	T	A	N		T	R	O	V	E
R	E	X			D	A	R	E		S	A	N	E	R

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

THE typical course of a combination, according to the great French master Alexandre Louis Deschapelles, 1780-1847, was "slam! bang! mate!"

It is doubtful that he ever grasped the concept of a defensive combination and quite certain that such a thing as a positional combination exceeded his purview altogether. Yet nowadays combinations are constructed for all sorts of purposes and may satisfy several objectives at once.

The combination that occurred at a critical juncture in my game with Johann Hjartarson, an Icelandic international master, in the sixth round of the Reykjavik International Tournament in Iceland, was designed to perform two tasks: destroy the opponent's chances for dangerous counterattacks and bring about simplification to a positionally advantageous ending.

Whereas the main line of the Nimzo-Indian goes 9 . . . PxBP; 10 BxP, Q-B2; 11 B-Q3, P-K4 with black piece-play against the center, the offshoot with 9 . . . Q-B2 aims to hold firm the center. After the popular attack with 10 PxQP, KPxP; 11 N-R4, the threat is to overwhelm Black in the center by preparing P-B3 and P-K4, while the knight is poised for an eventual N-B5.

However, the defense with 11 . . . N-K2 requires an alteration of White's plan, since 12 P-B3? would now fall into the trap with 12 . . . P-KN4, catching the knight.

After 13 . . . P-B5, the correct retreat was 14 B-B2. Hjartarson should not have permitted the exchange of his strong KB for Black's much less effective QB with 14 B-B1?!, BxB; 15 RxB. My 15 . . . N-K5; 16 B-N2, P-B4 completed a blockade that frustrated his chances of accomplishing anything in the center.

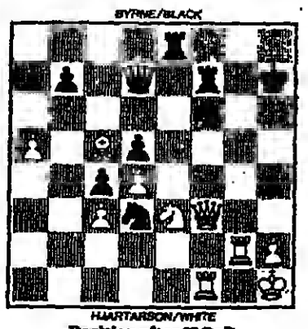
I offered a pawn with 25 . . . P-R5! to open a file against the white king; thus, 26 BxP?, PxP; 27 PxP, N-R4; 28 P-N4, N-N6; 29 PxP, RxP; 30 R-K1, R-KR1; 31 R-Q2, RxP would have been crushing.

Likewise, after 26 PxP, PxP, the capture with 27 BxP? could have been punished by 27 . . . P-R6; 28 N-B4, NxN; 29 PxN, N-R4; 30 Q-Q2, R/2-K2; 31 K-R1, Q-B2; 32 R-N1ch, K-B3; 33 B-N6, QxP; 34 QxQ, NxQ, putting White into a hopelessly passive position.

However, Hjartarson countered actively with 27 P-K4!?, a pawn sacrifice that led to a complex situation after 31 Q-Q1. His idea was to bring about something like 32 PxP, NxP?; 33 Q-R5mate.

On 31 . . . PxP, the recapture with 32 RxP could have been met by 32 . . . R-K5, after which 33 R-B5, QxR; 34 NxQ, R-K8ch; 35 QxR, NxQ; 36 R-K2, N-K5; 37 RxN/1, RxN would have yielded Black a winning ending.

BYRNE/BLACK



HJARTARSON/WHITE

Position after 32 QxP

But on 32 QxP, I took the opportunity for a sharp combination with 32 . . . RxN!; 33 QxR, N-KN5! One point was that 34 RxRch, QxR; 35 Q-K7 (35 RxN?, Q-B8ch; 36 R-N1, N-B7ch wins the queen), N/6-B7ch; 36 K-N1, N-R6ch; 37 K-R1, N/5-B7ch; 38 RxN, NxRch; 39 K-N1, QxQ; 40 BxQ, N-K5 creates a winning ending for Black.

Thus, Black could not be prevented from recovering his exchange with 36 . . . NxR.

Hjartarson's 39 Q-R5ch?!, K-B3; 40 Q-R6ch, K-B4 wrongly improved the black king position, making everything easy. After 41 KxN, Q-K1!, he was forced into a lost ending with 42 Q-R7ch, Q-N3ch; 43 QxQch, KxQ because the alternative 42 QxP? loses the queen after 42 . . . N-B5ch; 43 K-N1, Q-N1ch; 44 Q-N3, N-K7ch. Also, 42 K-R3? permits 42 . . . N-B5ch; 43 KxP, Q-K8mate.

On 44 . . . N-B8, defense by 45 B-B5, N-R7!; 46 B-N4, NxB; 47 PxN loses to 47 . . . P-B6.

After 55 . . . N-K7, there was no point continuing with 56 P-R6, K-B3; 57 P-R7, K-N2; 58 K-B5, NxPch; 59 K-K5, N-B3ch; 60 KxP, NxP; 61 K-B5, N-B3; 62 K-N6, N-Q1, so Hjartarson gave up.

NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENSE

White Hjartarson	Black Byrne	White Hjartarson	Black Byrne
1 P-Q4	N-KB3	29 K-B1	N-Q8
2 P-QB4	P-K3	30 B-N3ch	K-K2
3 N-QB3	B-N5	31 Q-Q1	PxP
4 P-K3	0-0	32 QxP	RxR
5 B-Q3	P-B4	33 QxR	N-KN6
6 N-K3	P-Q4	34 Q-K2	RxBch
7 0-0	N-B3	35 QxR	N-B7
8 P-QR3	BxN	36 Q-B5	NxR
9 PxB	Q-B2	37 Q-B5ch	K-K2
10 PxQP	KPxP	38 Q-N4ch	K-B2
11 N-R4	N-K2	39 Q-B5ch	K-B1
12 P-N3	B-B5	40 Q-B8ch	K-B1
13 R-K1	P-B3	41 KxN	Q-B1
14 B-B1	BxB	42 Q-K7ch	Q-B2ch
15 RxB	N-K5	43 QxQch	KxQ
16 B-N2	P-B4	44 BxP	N-B6
17 P-B3	N-KB3	45 K-B1	N-B7
18 Q-B2	Q-Q2	46 K-B2	K-B3
19 P-R4	P-KN4	47 B-N8	P-B6
20 N-N2	N-N3	48 B-Q6ch	K-K3
21 B-B3	R-B2	49 K-B3	NxP
22 R-B2	K-N2	50 KxP	N-K7
23 QR-KB1	R-K1	51 K-B4	P-B6
24 P-B3	P-B4	52 P-B4	P-B7
25 B-B5	P-B5	53 P-B5	P-B8/Q
26 PxP	PxP	54 BxQ	NxB
27 P-R4	BPxP	55 P-B6	N-B7
28 N-B3	N-B5	56 Resigns	

هكذا من الأصل

SPORTS

Paletti's head was resting on the steering wheel as fire fighters put out the blaze.

Afterward, race officials attended to the wounded Italian driver before he died in hospital.

Italian Rookie Killed in Canadian Grand Prix; Piquet Wins

The Associated Press

MONTREAL — There was no joy in Nelson Piquet as he went through the victory ritual Sunday after winning the Canadian Grand Prix auto race.

The 29-year-old Brazilian stood on the victor's platform, sipped the winner's champagne and smiled at the compliments from race officials. But there was no elation because his feat was clouded by the death of Riccardo Paletti, the rookie driver from Italy.

Paletti, who would have been 24 on Tuesday, started the race by driving his Osella into the rear of Didier Pironi's Ferrari, which was stalled at the pole position.

Race Restarted

Paletti, from Milan and starting his second Grand Prix race, died of massive internal bleeding about two hours after the accident at a Montreal hospital.

Three other cars also were involved in the crash, which brought out a red flag stopping the race. But none of the other drivers was injured, and the 70-lap race was restarted more than an hour later.

The circuit had recently been renamed for Gilles Villeneuve, the Canadian driver who was killed last month while attempting to qualify for the Belgian Grand Prix.

Pironi, who eventually wound up out of the points in ninth place — three laps behind — said his car stalled when the clutch burned out as he waited for the green light to start the race.

Most of the other 25 cars in the field were able to avoid the Ferrari, but Raul Boesel of Brazil spun off Pironi's rear wheel and Paletti, just behind Boesel and going about 120 miles an hour (192 kilometers an hour), suddenly found Pironi just ahead of him.

"Paletti presumably didn't see Pironi's car stopped and ran directly into the back of it," explained Roger Peart, clerk of the course.

Trapped in Car

Paletti was trapped in the car and it burst into flames as safety workers tried to pry him out. The fire was quickly extinguished, but it took nearly 20 minutes to get him out of the car and into a waiting helicopter.

The driver was not burned, but Peart said there was no pulse when Paletti was placed on the stretcher.

Peart said the cause of death was "a ruptured or split aorta and a ruptured diaphragm, which caused a massive amount of blood in the thorax and abdomen."

"We always look for ways to make racing safer," Peart added. "But no matter how hard we try, motor racing is still dangerous."

Piquet Starts 4th

Piquet, the defending world champion, started fourth and quickly sped past Pironi — now in his team's backup car — and the Renaults of Rene Arnoux and Alain Prost to gain the lead on the ninth lap.

He stayed there the rest of the way, cruising easily through the second half of the race and crossing the finish line 13.799 seconds ahead of Riccardo Patrese, his Brabham teammate from Italy.

"This race here was not very difficult," the restrained Piquet said. "I was in control all the time."

Piquet and most of the other drivers seemed to take the death of Paletti stoicly. "It is a dangerous sport," Piquet said. "It is the risk we take."

John Watson, whose McLaren finshed third, raising his world championship point lead over Pironi to 10, echoed Piquet.

"We race cars," said Watson, a 36-year-old driver from Britain. "We know the risks. We take the risks. That's our job."

Piquet, who averaged 104.22 miles an hour (166.75 kilometers an hour), drove a car powered by the recently developed turbocharged BMW engine, the same type of power plant that broke a week earlier at Detroit and kept him from qualifying for that race.

"It's a new engine and we've had a lot of little problems, but it performed fine [Sunday]," he said. "I think we showed how good it can be."

Patrese's car was powered by a normally aspirated Cosworth-Ford, the same type of engine Piquet used to win his championship in 1981.

Piquet, who got nine points for the victory, now stands seventh in the championship race. He got two points for a fifth-place finish at Belgium, but lost nine points when his victory in March at Brazil was taken away because his car was found to be below minimum weight.

"I feel I've won two races this year," Piquet said. "But they took the other victory away from me, so I'm far behind. But it is still early in the season and the car is running very well."

The Canadian race was the eighth of the year, marking the halfway point in the Formula One season.

Drivers Suing FISA

MONTREAL (UPI) — A group of Formula One racing drivers has filed suit against the international governing body to win back $5,000 fines that were levied against them for striking at the South African Grand Prix and to annul several licensing regulations, a lawyer for the drivers said Sunday.

Jan Paulsson, lawyer for the Professional Race Drivers Association, said that 25 Grand Prix drivers filed a suit against the International Auto Sports Federation in the Court of General Jurisdiction in Paris last week.

The drivers, including most of the top Formula One drivers, hope to get back the fines that were levied by FISA after the drivers struck to protest new regulations for the issuing of the super license required for Formula One racing.

They also hope to eliminate a section of the licensing regulation that prevents drivers from taking court action against the FISA.

CANADIAN GRAND PRIX

1. Nelson Piquet, Brazil, Brabham BT-50.
2. Riccardo Patrese, Italy, Brabham BT-49D
3. John Watson, Britain, McLaren MP-4B
4. Elio de Angelis, Italy, Lotus 91. 1 lap behind.
5. Marc Surer, Switzerland, Arrows A4, 1 lap.
6. Andrea de Cesaris, Italy, Alfa Romeo 182, 2 laps.
7. Derek Daly, Ireland, Williams FW-08, 2 laps.
8. Mauro Baldi, Italy, Arrows A4, 2 laps.
9. Didier Pironi, France, Ferrari 126-C2, 3 laps.
10. Eddie Cheever, United States, Ligier-Matra JS17, 4 laps.

FORMULA ONE STANDINGS

1. Watson, 30 points.
2. Pironi, 28.
3. Patrese, 19.
4. Alain Prost, France, Renault, 18.
5. Keke Rosberg, Finland, Williams, 17.
6. Niki Lauda, Austria, McLaren, 12.
7. Piquet, 11.
8. Michele Alboreto, Italy, Tyrrell, 10.
8. Cheever, 10.
8. De Angelis, 10.

Brazil Tops Russia In Comeback, 2-1; Poland, Italy Draw

United Press International

SEVILLE, Spain — Brazil, a favorite to take the 1982 World Cup soccer championship, came from behind Monday night for a 2-1 victory against the Soviet Union in the first Group Six match of the tournament.

Goals by Socrates and Eder in the last 15 minutes kept Brazil on course for its fourth world crown after Andrei Bal had given the Russians a shock 33d-minute lead.

Earlier, in Vigo, goalkeeper Dino Zoff, at 40 the oldest player

WORLD CUP SOCCER

in the tournament, celebrated his 100th international by helping Italy in a 0-0 draw against Poland.

The Brazilian fans in the crowd of 70,000 at Seville beat out frantic samba rhythms on their drums, but in the first half the South Americans did not seem to be receiving the message.

Bal, 24, hit a light-footed shot from well outside the penalty area. The ball dipped, and Brazilian goalkeeper Waldir Peres, called into action for the first time in the match, let it slip through his hands and into the net.

The Russians could have gone further ahead two minutes before the interval when, in a goal-mouth scramble, Vladimir Bessenov poked the ball just wide instead of into the empty goal.

Both teams spent the first half pacing themselves in the 30-degree (86 degrees Fahrenheit) heat, producing flowing moves but only once finding a way to score.

The Soviet Union could have taken the lead in the 18th minute, when Ramaz Shengelia was pulled down in the Brazilian area by Luizinho.

The Spanish referee, Augusto Lamo Castillo, waved the play on to the boos and hisses of the local spectators.

It was Socrates who breathed Brazil back into life with a powerful 25-meter drive to equalize in the 75th minute. Eder then scored an equally brilliant goal for the winner with only three minutes remaining.

The Group One clash between Italy and Poland created little excitement, with Italy's man-for-man defensive system stifling Poland's counter offensives.

Zoff could not have spent a quieter way of reaching his milestone as Poland failed to mount one on-target goal attempt.

Italy, the seeded team in Group One, which is completed by Peru and Cameroon, failed to capitalize on its territorial superiority, but at least escaped the embarrassment suffered by Argentina, the defending champion that dropped a 1-0 decision to Belgium in Sunday's tournament opener in Barcelona.

The Italians could count themselves unlucky not to have scored in the 80th minute, when Marco Tardelli thundered a left-footed volley against the crosshar after Poland's Grzegorz Lato had headed a shot from Giancarlo Antognoni off the line.

The French referee, Michel Vautrot, stamping his authority on the match from the start, was one of the busiest men on the pitch, showing the yellow card to Zbigniew Boniek of Poland and Italians Giamperio Marini and Gaetono Scirea — all for dissent.

Although Italy, champion in 1934 and 1938, was favored to win the match, Poland has always proved a difficult stumbling block. They have now met seven times, with five ending in drawn games.

The Italian coach, Enzo Bearzot, defended his team's performance. Despite the obvious frustration displayed by the largely pro-Italian crowd who were upset at their team's inability to score, Bearzot said he would almost certainly select the same team for its next match against Peru here Friday.

"The way they played reaffirmed the faith I have in that team," he said. "My confidence in them has been rewarded by a very good performance."

'2 Chances to Win'

Bearzot, holding his ever faithful pipe and tobacco bag, maintained that his team had played well, but promised a better display against the Peruvians.

"The Polish team was very strong defensively and we only had two real chances to win the match," he said. "We had bad luck with both of them, but that's the way it goes in football."

The Polish coach, Anton Piechniczek, also said he was pleased with his team's performance and added that he had never seen Italy play as well as it did Monday.

"I have seen them three times but this match was my idea of how the Italian team can play," he said.

Paolo Rossi, the 26-year-old striker who made his comeback this season following a two-year suspension for being involved in Italy's soccer bribery scandal, posed a constant threat during the first half, but was not a factor after the interval.

Lato, who was the highest scorer in the 1974 tournament with seven goals, was more often found in the backline of Poland's defense. In addition to his 80th-minute goal-line clearance, Lato also nipped the ball off Rossi's toes midway through the first half, with the Italian striker poised to score.

Andrei Bal
...opening the scoring.

Expos Beat Cubs in 10 On Wallach's Home Run

United Press International

MONTREAL. — Tim Wallach hit a two-out, two-run homer in the bottom of the 10th inning Sunday, giving the Montreal Expos a 5-3 victory over Chicago and handing the Cubs their 13th straight loss.

With one out, Al Oliver drew a walk off Willie Hernandez (2-4), the loser. Oliver was replaced by pinch runner Jerry White and, after Gary Carter popped out, Wallach hit an opposite field homer over the right-field wall. It was his eighth homer of the season and made a winner of reliever Woodie Fryman (4-2), who worked one inning.

It was the Expos' fourth victory in a row. The loss equaled the Cubs' record for most consecutive defeats, set in May, 1944.

A crowd of 35,428 who attended the game despite a one-day subway strike, saw the Cubs pull even at 3-3 in the seventh inning on singles by Larry Bowa, pinch hitter Dan Briggs and Ryne Sandberg.

Padres 5, Astros 4

In San Diego, the Houston Astros committed two errors to hand the Padres a 5-4 victory. Tim Flannery opened the seventh inning with a single to center and was sacrificed to second by John Montefusco, the winning pitcher. Alan Wiggins then delivered a hit to left to drive in Flannery and tie the score, 4-4. With Gene Richards at bat, Wiggins stole his second base of the game and 13th in a row without being caught. Catcher Alan Ashby's throw sailed into center field, allowing Wiggins to reach third and, when center fielder Tony Scott's throw sailed into the Houston dugout, Wiggins trotted home.

Reds 4, Dodgers 2

In Los Angeles, Alex Trevino singled home two runs in the third inning and Tom Hume saved Bruce Berenyi's first victory since April 27, lifting the Reds to a 4-2 triumph over Los Angeles. Berenyi (5-6) had lost five straight. Hume earned his 12th save. Burt Hooton, who has not won since April 29, fell to 1-4.

Giants 2, Braves 1
Braves 5, Giants 1

In San Francisco, Jack Clark led off the sixth inning with his 11th homer of the season to help the Giants to a 2-1 victory over Atlanta, snapping the Braves' five-game winning streak in the opener of a doubleheader. The decision was the Braves' first road defeat in 14 games against Western Division teams. In the nightcap, Dale Murphy hit his 19th homer of the season, a two-run shot in the first inning, and Atlanta went on to a 5-1 victory to gain a split.

Mariners 7, Royals 1

In the American League, at Kansas City, the pitching of Floyd Bannister and a two-run homer by Dave Henderson helped Seattle climb over the .500 mark by defeating Kansas City, 7-1.

Brewers 13, Tigers 5

In Milwaukee, Gorman Thomas hit two home runs and Ben Oglivie, Don Money and Robin Yount also homered to pace an 18-hit attack that powered Milwaukee to a 13-5 victory over Detroit. Thomas and Money each drove in four runs for the Brewers in helping Randy Lerch (4-5) to the victory. Lynn Jones drove in four of Detroit's runs.

A's 7, Blue Jays 5

In Toronto, Tony Armas hit a two-run homer to key a three-run seventh inning, and Rickey Henderson stole four bases in leading Oakland to a 7-5 victory over Toronto. Tom Underwood (3-4) allowed one hit in 3⅔ innings to earn the victory in relief after replacing Mike Norris in the third.

Angels 7, White Sox 4

In Chicago, Don Baylor's two-run double with two outs in the eighth inning triggered a four-run rally that gave California a 7-4 triumph over Chicago. Geoff Zahn (7-2) scattered six hits in his sixth complete game in 13 starts. Reggie Jackson homered for California.

Rangers 10, Twins 4

In Arlington, Texas, the Rangers erupted for seven runs on eight hits, including Dave Hostetler's home run, in the first inning for their biggest outburst of the season and went on to crush Minnesota, 10-4.

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

Clerc Wins Venice Title By Beating McNamara

The Associated Press

VENICE — José-Luis Clerc of Argentina defeated Peter McNamara of Australia, 7-6, 6-1, Monday to capture the rain-delayed final of the City of Venice tennis tournament.

Clerc, ranked fifth worldwide, and the 26-year-old McNamara, seeded second and ranked 10th, battled to a 6-6 tie in the first set. Clerc then beat McNamara, 7-0, in the tie-breaker.

Hungary and Austria Advance in Davis Cup

The Associated Press

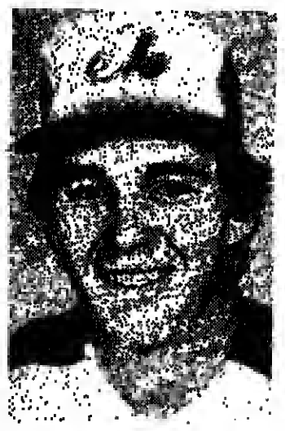
BUDAPEST — Balazs Taroczy defeated Marko Ostoja, 6-3, 6-2, 9-7, Monday in the conclusion of a rain-delayed match as Hungary won a Davis Cup qualifying tennis round, 3-2. Hungary meets the winner of the Israel-Belgium series next month in European Zone B play.

Austria swept Algeria, 5-0, to enter the European Zone A semifinals against Switzerland. Hans-Peter Kandler defeated Djamel Boudjemline, 6-1, 6-3, 9-7, and Robert Reininger bested Yassim Amier, 6-1, 6-0, 6-3, in Sunday's singles matches.

Lendl Overpowers Vilas

The Associated Press

RENO, Nev. — Ivan Lendl overpowered Guillermo Vilas, 6-2, 4-6, 6-1, 7-5, Sunday to earn $75,000 in an exhibition tennis match at the Reno Convention Center.



Tim Wallach

Baseball Chiefs Weigh Their Power

The Associated Press

CHICAGO — The 26 major league club owners convened Monday for two days of meetings that could end with the owners' carrying more clout than the baseball commissioner, Bowie Kuhn.

If a restructuring plan leading the agenda is adopted, it would place Kuhn in a subordinate position to an eight-member owners' committee.

The essential difference, according to a report by the owner's 12-member Restructuring Committee, is that the owners' Executive Council historically has served as an advisory board to the commissioner, with the commissioner allowed to make the final decision. According to the new plan, the owners' Executive Committee would have the final word, not Kuhn.

Another recommendation by the committee is that, hereafter, all 26 clubs would vote in concert, instead of by leagues, on proposed changes, with a three-fourths majority (19 votes) required for approval. This would eliminate the National League's unanimous rule, a provision that has enabled one or two clubs to block new league legislation.

In addition to the establishment of an Executive Committee, which would meet monthly, the Restructuring Committee's report also recommends the hiring of an administrator at a salary equal to or higher than that of the commissioner. It recommends that the two umpiring staffs be assigned out of one central office, instead of by leagues. Also, it makes recommendations that would divest the two league presidents of some of their autonomy.

The committee proposes forming eight subcommittees, each chaired by a member of the Executive Committee, to handle issues such as player relations, marketing and promotion, and finance, budget and auditing.

Another proposal is the reduction of authority of the Player Relations Committee, which would come under the direction of all 26 owners. Under the previous arrangement, the eight PRC committee members had the authority to set policy without a vote of all the owners.

The two-day meeting also might include discussions of Kuhn's future, although the renewal of his contact is not on the agenda. It could come to a formal vote, however, if the pro-Kuhn forces are convinced that they have enough votes to re-elect him.

If not, they are likely to wait until their regular summer meeting, scheduled for Aug. 19 at San Diego.

Kuhn often has come under fire from a small group of owners who would like to replace him. In December, nine owners met secretly and signed a letter urging Kuhn to resign.

Sunday's Major League Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

California 010 010 041—7 11 2
Chicago 000 002 101—4 6 1
Zahn and Boone; Lamp, Hickey 181, Barojas (8), Kaufman (8) and Fisk. W—Zahn, 7-2. L—Lamp, 4-2. HR—California, Re.Jackson (10).

Seattle 200 000 220—7 13 0
Kansas City 000 100 000—1 5 0
F.Bannister, Andersen (8) and Bulliss; Gura, Armstrong (8), Hood (9) and Wathan. W—F.Bannister, 6-4. L—Gura, 6-3. HRs—Seattle, D.Henderson (4). Kansas City, Brett (7).

Detroit 000 003 200— 5 8 1
Milwaukee 303 201 40x—13 18 0
P.Underwood, Lopez (3), Saucier (4), Scott (7) and Parrish; Lerch, Sision (7) and Yost. W—Lerch, 4-5. L— P.Underwood, 3-4. HRs—Milwaukee, G.Thomas 2 (12), Ogilvie (12), Money (9), Yount (7).

Oakland 030 000 310—7 8 1
Toronto 013 000 010—5 0 0
Norris, T.Underwood (3), Beard (7) and M.Heath; Leal, R.L.Jackson (7), D.Murray (8) and Whitt. W— T.Underwood, 3-4. L— R.L.Jackson, 2-5. HR—Oakland, Armas (7).

Minnesota 000 103 000— 4 9 0
Texas 710 010 01x—10 16 0
O'Connor, Pocelia (11), Boros (4) and Laudner; Medich, Mirabella (7), Comer (8) and Werner. W—Medich, 4-5. L— O'Connor, 0-2. HR—Texas, Hostetler (4).

Cleveland at Boston, postponed, rain.
New York at Baltimore, postponed, rain.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Chicago 000 200 100 0—3 7 0
Montreal 111 000 000 2—5 10 1
Fifer, Campbell (7), W.Hernandez (9) and Moreland; Rogers, Fryman (10) and Carter. W—Fryman, 4-2. L— W.Hernandez, 2-4. HRs—Chicago, Durham (4). Montreal, Wallach (8).

First Game
Atlanta 010 000 000—1 8 1
San Francisco 000 101 00x—2 6 1
Dayley, Hanna (8), McWilliams (8) and Pocoroba; R.Martin, Minton (9) and Brenly. W—R.Martin, 2-3. L—Dayley, 2-3. HRs—Atlanta, Horner (11). San Francisco, Clark (12).

Second Game
Atlanta 000 110 010—5 10 0
San Francisco 010 000 000—1 10 1
Camp, Garber (6) and Benedict; Hammaker, Barr (5), Lavelle (8) and May. W—Camp, 4-3. L—Hammaker, 3-4. HR— Atlanta, Murphy (19).

Houston 201 001 000—4 8 2
San Diego 101 001 20x—5 6 2
Ryan, Boone (7), LaCorte (8) and Ashby; Montefusco, Lucas (8) and T.Kennedy. W—Montefusco, 5-4. L— Ryan, 5-8. HRs—Houston, Knight (4). San Diego, Ru.Jones (9).

Cincinnati 202 000 000—4 12 2
Los Angeles 000 100 010—2 6 1
Berenyi, Hume (8) and Trevino; Hooton, Stewart (4), Forster (8) and Sciascia. W—Berenyi, 5-6. L—Hooton, 1-4.

Pittsburgh at Philadelphia, postponed, rain.
St. Louis at New York, postponed, rain.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	37	29	.649	—
Detroit	35	29	.636	1
Baltimore	30	27	.526	7
Milwaukee	30	28	.517	7½
Cleveland	27	29	.482	9
New York	26	29	.472	10
Toronto	27	32	.458	11
West				
California	35	25	.583	—
Kansas City	33	24	.579	½
Chicago	32	26	.552	2
Seattle	31	30	.508	4½
Oakland	28	33	.459	7½
Texas	19	33	.365	12
Minnesota	14	40	.226	22

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East	W	L	Pct.	GB
St. Louis	36	24	.593	—
Montreal	31	24	.564	2
Philadelphia	30	26	.536	3½
New York	25	28	.517	4½
Pittsburgh	26	29	.473	7
Chicago	21	29	.368	14½
West				
Atlanta	36	22	.621	—
San Diego	34	23	.596	1½
Los Angeles	29	22	.575	3½
San Francisco	27	34	.443	10½
Houston	25	34	.424	11½
Cincinnati	25	34	.424	11½

Memphis Classic Captured by Floyd

United Press International

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — Ray Floyd, who led all four rounds, shot a final-round 69 Sunday to win the Memphis Golf Classic by six strokes over Mike Holland.

Floyd finished with a 17-under-par total of 271 after firing earlier rounds of 67-68-67. He started the day with a 5-stroke lead over Holland, a former University of South Carolina golfer who had his best finish in his two-year pro career.

Curtis Strange, who has won three titles in five years on the PGA Tour, took third place with a final round 69 for a 278 total.

Stephenson Wins LPGA Title With 2-Stroke Victory

United Press International

KINGS ISLAND, Ohio — Jan Stephenson fired her fourth straight sub-par round Sunday — a 1-under 71 — to win the LPGA championship played on the Jack Nicklaus Sports Center course.

Stephenson, who held a two-shot lead over Beth Daniel going into the final round, led the tournament from the outset and finished with a 72-hole score of 9-under-par 279, two strokes better than JoAnne Carner.

It was Stephenson's first victory of the year and eighth of her career. She missed several weeks early this season with a broken foot and later was fined $5,000 by John Laupheimer, the LPGA commissioner, for skipping a tournament to play in Japan.

But for winning the 28th LPGA championship, Stephenson picked up a $30,000 check.

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PAGES 16 & 13 FOR MORE CLASSIFIEDS

ART BUCHWALD

I Love a Parade

WASHINGTON — "Do you know what the trouble with the anti-nuke war movement is?" David Emge asked me.

"I have no idea," I said.

"They lack discipline."

"How so?"

"Well, for one thing, when they're parading down an avenue they never keep in step. They straggle along, as if they're all marching to a different drummer. Do you know why they march like that?"

Buchwald

I said I didn't.

"Because they don't have any drummers. You can't have a decent parade if you don't have a band playing martial music for you."

"But they have guitars."

"No one can keep in step to guitar music. I'll tell you what else is wrong with their demonstrations. They don't have uniforms. Everyone wears anything he damn pleases. When people come out for a parade, they want to see a plethora of uniforms."

* * *

"Probably the reason they don't wear uniforms," I suggested, "is they have to sit on the ground a lot. If they wore uniforms they'd get them all dirty."

"That's not good enough," said David. "Nobody enjoys watching scruffy people in a parade."

"What kind of uniforms would you suggest?"

"Real sharp military ones with shiny boots, snappy headgear, brass buttons and lots of gold on the epaulets."

"But if it's an anti-war parade, wouldn't uniforms make the participants look militaristic?"

"So what? The main purpose of a demonstration is to win over people to your cause. What better way than to put on a good show with bands, uniforms, flags flying and thousands of people on the sidewalks cheering them on?"

"I'll admit your idea has merit, but what you're describing is against everything the anti-nuclear war people stand for."

"It's the end results that count. Once you've got the people in a patriotic fervor, they'll go along with anything you suggest. Right oow no one comes out for an anti-nuclear parade because there is nothing to see. What attracts people to a parade is they never know what's coming next."

* * *

"You're oot suggesting the protestors also pass by with missiles, are you?"

"Why not? They could have mock-ups of nuclear weapons, and drive them past, pointing them toward the sky. Kids love that."

"The next thing I know you're going to suggest a fly-by with airplanes."

"That's not bad. All you need is two jets with colored smoke coming out of their tails."

"I can't put my finger on it, David, but there is something crazy about your whole idea."

"I may not know anything about nuclear war, but I do know what makes a good parade," he assured me.

"Bot there's more to an anti-nuke rally than a parade. There are speeches, and protest songs, and praying," I said.

"Right. But without a good parade all the people are doing is talking to the converted. The ones you want to reach won't follow your parade if you don't give them a decent show. And the only way you're going to do that is by slapping your rifles sharply when you pass the reviewing stand."

* * *

"You're suggesting the anti-nuclear protestors carry rifles?"

"With naked bayonets attached, gleaming off the sun. If you do it right you'll have everyone on the sidelines waving an American flag, from the first color guard that goes by to the last tank bringing up the rear."

"It would be a different anti-ouclear protest," I admitted.

"And a peaceful one, because the police would never arrest a person in uniform."

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Vatican Obelisk Held Safe

The Associated Press

VATICAN CITY — Rome fireman have inspected the ancient Egyptian obelisk in St. Peter's Square and say there is no danger the monument will fall down. The Vatican had asked for the inspection because of fears that pollntion and the rumbling of tour buses in the square had weakened the obelisk.

Shirer, 78, and the Book After Next

After a Lifetime of Writing, He Is Still Not Tired of It

By Linda Charlton
New York Times Service

LENOX, Mass. — William L. Shirer, a vigorous 78 years old, concedes lightly that he is "getting on" and he hedges his bets slightly in talking about his plans for the future. But he aims to finish the second volume of his autobiographical "Twentieth Century Journey" by the end of the summer. And "if I live long enough," he said in a recent interview, "and the publishers will publish it, I'm going to do a third one — a final volume about life in America."

His offhand tone and his evident acuity made his caveats sound almost silly. His hair and beard are white, as they have been for years, and he no longer sucks on the pipe that used to be his constant companion — he had open-heart surgery a few years ago and gave up smoking. But he gardens and sails and goes to concerts and, most important, writes five hours or so every day.

"It's the core of my life," he said, receiving a visitor in his house on a side street near the center of this Berkshire town. Twice divorced, he lives alone, visited occasionally by his two daughters and four grandchildren.

His many years of literary success, of which "The Rise and Fall of the Third Reich," published in 1960, is the high point, would seem to make it unlikely that "the publishers" (Little, Brown) would not publish the third volume of his autobiography. "The Third Reich," his monumental history of the Hitler era, was a leading best-seller for many months and was translated into several foreign languages.

The first volume of his autobiographical "Twentieth Century Journey" ended in 1930, when Shirer was about to go off to India; the second — all three volumes, he expects, will have the same title, with different subtitles — will take him through the 1930s into the first 18 months or so of World War II. The third volume will look at the McCarthy era, of which he was one vietim among many.

He had just under 600 pages of the second volume written recently and planned to end up with 650 pages or so, although he might have to "cut a couple of hundred pages" to do so. "The Third Reich" was more than 2,000 pages in manuscript; cutting brought it to 1,245 pages in print.

Shirer has spent most of his adult life writing and he has not tired of it.

"I just love it," he said. "I go to work about 9, 9:15 in the morning, and I used to write till 3, straight through. Now I find I'm starting to look at the clock about a quarter to 2, and I write from 4½ to 5½ hours, and that's all I can do. I've had it for the day."

Then he has lunch, a short rest and some gardening or sailing in his boat on the nearby Stockbridge Bowl. And then, in the season, he often goes to a concert — a love of classical music was one reason he moved to Lenox, not far from Tanglewood, the summer home of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

"I do a lot of rewriting," he said. "I'm amazed sometimes how bad the first draft is." However much he loves writing, it does not come easy. "I don't deny there's agony," he said. "Oh, God, it's agony. I'm slow and I wring it out every day." He laughed a little and said with a touch of good-natured scorn in his voice: "I knew a guy once who dictated his oovels, Louis Bromfield. He was a sort of a facile writer." Bromfield, he said, "was a good farmer but a lousy writer. But I don't know any good writer for whom writing comes easy."

Shirer, a journalist for many years, has said repeatedly that "getting fired from CBS," where he was a leading news commentator, in 1947, made him turn to what he really likes best, writing books. His dismissal, he said, was caused by a reputation for independent thinking and an injudicious signature on a petition protesting the blacklisting of Hollywood writers on charges of Communist involvement. But he disagrees with the sometimes-expressed notion that journalism destroys writers. "Of course, that was the great thesis of Gertrude Stein," he said, with which she bedeviled Ernest Hemingway.

An Interesting Life

The impulse to write autobiography can puzzle those who have never felt it. Shirer's brand of the art form is not that of a detailed journey through his own heart and soul, although he certainly makes his feelings clear, but is rather "about the times I've lived in. Why one writes an autobiography, I don't know. It's probably, undoubtedly, out of egoism to some extent. I suppose one reason that I've done it is that a lot of people thought it was an interesting and somewhat unique life that I happen to have had, and why not put it down? One thing I was determined was not to write a long volume about my early life. These people that write 800 pages about how they fought with their mother and hated their father!"

Shirer did neither, and recalled having been told in Vienna by a disciple of Freud that he would never be a writer because he "had too happy a home" as a child. "I think that's silly," he said. Bach was mentioned as a man of genius who apparently had a happy life, and he said: "Goethe was happy, I think. He had a lot of women in his life, a lot of praise and adulation."

Shirer himself seems a happy man in his living room filled with an organized clutter of books and journals and photographs. He has agonized over "the times I've lived in" and still does, but the writing goes on, and theo after the hours of writing English, he relaxes by reading French, which he speaks fluently and with a Middle Western accent.

Asked for an appropriate summatioo of his years, he hesitated, then said: "When you go over your life, it's been quite interesting. For that I'm grateful." He paused again and added, "I've never been bored."

The New York Times

William L. Shirer, as he appeared several years ago.

PEOPLE

Welk Says Goodbye

Lawrence Welk corked an era of simpler times and gracious, uncomplicated music with his weekend farewell performance before an enthusiastic crowd in Concord, Calif. Welk, 79, who once said "Mothers are our most loyal fans," thanked the white-haired ladies with scarfs and opera glasses and said, "You folks are spoiling me. You're wonderful." He had left at home the bubble machine that symbolized his hotel, big-band "champagne music," but he simulated an exploding champagne cork for the band. "Let me open the bottle for the boys — they play better when I open the bottle for them," he said and the band launched into "Everything's Coming Up Roses." **Helen Punteles**, of Berkeley, Calif., said, "He's from an era, a time when we didn't have any worries. The ballroom dancing — I always loved it. I hope it never goes out of style. My husband and I even dance to Lawrence Welk in our living room." Welk, who has often been called "square" by his critics and who has often said he likes being that way, has retained the image since he debuted as "Lawrence Welk and His Hawaiian Fruit Gum Orchestra" and played with the "Hotsy Totsy Boys." He once said his secret was playing what the audience wanted to hear and not what his musicians wanted to play. "We're going to miss him," said **Dorothy Hightower** of Alhambra. "Things change, but Lawrence Welk doesn't change."

* * *

Salvador Dali will present a show of his works as a memorial to his wife, **Gala**, according to his lawyer **Miguel Domenech**. The exhibition, to be shown in Madrid and Barcelona, would consist of some 500 Dali works from museums all over the world. Domenech said Dali, 78, told him shortly after Mrs. Dali's burial last week at the castle the family owns in Pubol, that he wanted the exhibition to open in Madrid by the end of this year.

* * *

Science fiction writer **Arthur C. Clarke** has received the $35,000 Marconi International Fellowship Award for his pioneering work in the field of sajellite communication. Clarke, anthor of "2001, A Space Odyssey" and also a scientific researcher, received the award from **Prince Claus**, husband of **Queen Beatrix** of the Netherlands. Now chancellor of the University of Moratuwa in Sri Lanka, Clarke is credited with being first to suggest using satellites above the earth for intercontinental electronic communication. That was in 1945, almost two decades before their communications use became routine.

* * *

Actress **Sophia Loren**, who served 17 days in jail for income tax evasion, was questioned by a Rome magistrate investigating whether a photo purporting to be taken of her in prison was a fake. According to **Judge Antonio Martini**, Loren said she had not been photographed in jail. The photo, published in several Italian and foreign tabloids, shows Loren's face criss-crossed by bars. The Rome daily Il Messaggero claimed it was a montage made from overlapping an earlier photo of Loren with a photo of prison bars and said the Kappa agency, a private photographic news agency, received at least 50 million lire (about $40,000) for it. The judge warned six partners of the Rome agency they are under criminal investigation. If convicted of "aggravated swindle," the six face sentences of up to five years in jail. Loren was convicted in 1980 of failing to report 112 milion lire on her 1963 income tax returns.

* * *

Quote — Former New York Mayor **John Lindsay**, in a New York television interview: The only thing that would get him back into politics would be "if somebody asked me to be secretary of state, partially on the grounds I couldn't do worse than the mob that's been there for the last umpteen years."

* * *

Yvonne Mary Henderson, a derelict on the streets of Miami Beach for at least five years, has been reunited with her English brother. Henderson, 66, had told a story of a moneyed British background that no one believed. Finally, a social worker checked into her story and Henderson was identified as the frequently married daughter of **Sir Herbert Phillips**, former head of the Far East department of the British Foreign Office. "I was horrified," said her brother **Anthony Edward Phillips** when he saw her. "The last time I saw her she was living in very good circumstances."

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